

b6
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1. 10/28/64 Copies of fingerprints of five separate individuals who may be identical with [redacted] who was mentioned in connection with the NYC riots in 1964. Received from Bureau. (See serial 164) emr

2. 1/20/65 2 photos + 1 neg of [redacted] (see serial 534)

3. 4/12/65 2 photos of [redacted] [redacted]

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Do not enter any more Chain 1A sec.

1A1 thru 3 to 1B2(s) thru (s) respectively, 4/12/65 ad

See 1B2 ad

106-153735-1A

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 29 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

ENVELOPE

EMPTY

Date 11/18/64

Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile <u>100-442509</u>	STATUS P.	Field Division <u>NY</u> OO: <u>NY</u>	File # <u>100-153735-1B1</u>
Title and Character of Case			File # <u>100-153735</u>

CIRM
IS-C

Date Property Acquired <u>SEE BELOW</u>	Source From Which Property Acquired <u>SEE INDIVIDUAL IB'S</u>
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit <u>VAULT SHELF</u>	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same <u>EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN</u>
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same <u>SEE BELOW</u>	

ONE CARTON containing reports of agents which are too voluminous to be filed in case file, name of agent & date of report as follows:

- (1) 11/18/64. ^H 5 cc's of New York report of SA JOHNC SEATON dated 10/30/64. Original report is serial 489 of case file. *1 report placed in Sub-A 37, 12/16/64 per SA J. Seaton. BS* bs
- 2/25/65. 2 cc's of New York report of SA JOHN C. SEATON dated 2/12/65. Original report is serial 942 of case file. bs
- 5/14/65. 3cc's of New York report of SA JOHN C. SEATON dated 4/30/65. Original report is serial 1389 of case file. irr
- 8/9/65. 2cc's of NEW YORK report of SA JOHN C. SEATON dated 7/30/65. Original report is serial 1714 of case file. cp
- 11/9/65. 3cc's of NEW YORK report of SA JOHN C. SEATON dated 10/29/65. See serial 2020 for original. cp

*Destroyed 3/15 per
Sa Seaton*

Field File # 1B1
#42

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>BS</i>	FILED <i>BS</i>
<i>NOV 18 1964</i>	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Date 3/25/65

Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-442509	STATUS P	Field Division OO:NY	FILE # 100-153735-1B2
Title and Character of Case			FILE # 100-153735

CIRM
IS-C

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL LB'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW	

- ✓ (1) 3/25/65. Three rolls of 16mm movie film (100 feet per roll) taken by the NYO on 3/9/65 of demonstration in front of NYO. Film was developed by Bureau and returned to NYO by letter dtd. 3/16/65. Rec'd 3/18/65 by SA JOHN C. SEATON see ser. 1114 ws
- NOTE: (2) thru (6) are 1 photo & 1 neg. ea. of the following:
 - ✓ (2) 4/14/65. RALPH ABERNATHY.
 - ✓ (3) " RANDOLPH BLACKWELL.
 - ✓ (4) " [redacted]
 - (5) " BERNARD LEE.
 - (6) " [redacted]
- NOTE: (2) thru (6) rec'd 11/12/64 by SA JOHN C. SEATON. pmd
- ✓ (7) " 2 photo & 2 neg. rolls of 16mm film of a demonstration on 3/9/65 in front of the NYO, FBI. A picket line was formed (of unsubs) on the side walk in front of the office on 3rd Ave. Rec'd 3/9/65 by SA J. SEATON. See Ser. 1225.
- ✓ (8) " Copies of fingerprints of 5 separate individuals who may be ident. with [redacted] who was mentioned in connection with the NYC riots in 1964.
- ✓ (9) " 2 photos & 1 neg. of [redacted] See Ser. 534.
- ✓ (10) " 2 photos of ALBARD K. LOWENSTEIN. See Ser. 958.
- NOTE: (8) thru (10) tr from 1A1 thru 3 respectively. pmd
- ✓ (11) 10/29/65. One xerox copy of article "The Path To Negro Freedom In the U.S." by Claude Lightfoot. Rec'd 7/13/65 by SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. tc see ser. 1638

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Get off

Field File # 1B2
#42

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>NS</i>	FILED <i>NS</i>
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>11/8/65</i>	

Date 11/16/65

Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-442529	Status of Case P	Submitting Office NY	File # 100-153735-1B3
		Office of Origin NY	File # 100-153735

Title and Character of Case

 COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
 IS-C

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW	

- ✓ (1) 11/16/65. 2 photos of subject [redacted] Rec'd 10/22/65 by SA JOHN C. SEATON. See ser. 1982.
 - ✓ (2) " 1 photo of [redacted] Rec'd 10/23/65 by SA JOHN C. SEATON. See ser. 1984. tc
 - ✓ (3) 4/4/66. Two copies of a circular letter issued by [redacted] and [redacted] in Mexico City, Mexico.
 - ✓ (4) " Two copies of a five page document prepared by an unidentified New York Committee.
- Note: 1B3(3) and 1B3(4) Rec'd 3/3/66 by SA JOHN C. SEATON. See ser. 2228. tc
- ✓ (5) 7/21/67. First draft on "Long Hot Summer and Beyond" obtained at CPUSA NC meet 6/10/67. Rec'd 6/12/67 by SA J. A. Haag. gb
 - ✓ (6) " Mimeo document & press release in form of letter to President Johnson on the Negro question. Obtained at CPUSA Headquarter 6/12/67. ~~*****~~
 - ✓ (7) " An open letter to president Johnson and an appeal to the American People, Black and White by National Committee, Communist, CPUSA. gb
- NOTE: 1B3 (6) & (7) were rec'd 6/13/67. by SA J. A. Haag.

1B3 #42 SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>to</i>	FILED <i>to</i>
NOV 16 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

Date 8/15/67

Title and Character of Case
**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
 IS-C**

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
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Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN
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Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW

- ✓ (1) 8/15/67. Bulletin to all CP District from Nat'l Org. Dept. dtd 7/26/67 re recent negro protests. Rec'd 7/31/67 by SA J.A. Haag. gb
- ✓ (2) " Mimeo letter dtd 7/31/67 to all districts of CPUSA from William L. Patterson, Negro Officers Commission re NAACP Convention in Boston, Mass. Rec'd 8/4/67 by SA J.A. Haag. gb
- ✓ (3) 3/13/68. Photostat copy of report of Claude Lightfoot given at a National Conference of the CP, USA, Oct. 14, 15, 1967. Rec'd 11/18/67 by SA J.F. O'Connell. SEE SER. 3475. mc
- ✓ (4) " Photostat copy of Material on the 50th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, prepared by the Education Dept. of the CP, USA. Rec'd 11/18/67 by SA J.F. O'Connell. SEE SER. 3475. mc
- ✓ (5) " Photostat copy of report on Panel on Work in the White Community approved at CP, USA Conference 10/14, 15 1967. Rec'd 11/18/67 by SA J.F. O'Connell. SEE SER. 3475.
- ✓ (6) " Photostat copy of News Release of CP, USA dated 11/6/67 with attached statement of Henry Winston also dated 11/6/67. Rec'd 11/18/67 by SA J.F. O'Connell. SEE SER. 3475. mc

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>JK</i> FILED <i>JK</i>
AUG 15 1967
FBI - NEW YORK

Field File # **NY 100-153735-1B4**
 #42

Date 2/26/70

Title and Character of Case

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
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Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN
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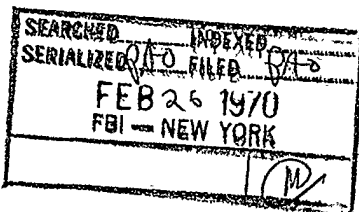
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW

- (1) 2/26/70 1 Xerox copy of document "Pages From the life of a Black Communist" by Claude Lightfoot. Rec'd 1/5/70 by SA J. O'Connell. See Serial 4294. pao
- (2) 6/1/70 CP, USA press release, 5/14/70 re Augusta, Ga. shooting. Rec'd 5/20/70 by SA K.J. Hunnemeder. clb
- (3) 7/21/71 Article from "The New York Times Magazine" of 6/27/71 "The Campaign to Free Angela Davis....". Rec'd 6/27/71 by SA J. O'Donnell. pao

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Field File # NY 100-153735-1B5
#42



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-)

DATE: 9/1/64

FROM : SUPV. [] (42)

b6
b7c

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

By letter dated 8/28/64, the Bureau advised that all offices should close their file on CPUSA-Negro Question, Communist Influence In Racial Matters, IS-C, Bureau file 100-3-116, inasmuch as the Bureau was doing this.

In turn, the Bureau opened a case on Communist Influence In Racial Matters, IS-C, Bureau file 100-442529, which is devoted exclusively to any type of Communist influence in racial matters, which includes the various shades of Communist activity such as SWP, PLM, COMINFIL cases and various organizations, such as CORE, SNCC and so forth.

The code name for this case is CIRM.

9/1/64

OPEN (OR REOPEN) CASE 100
ORIGIN NY DATE 9/1/64
SUPV. [] SECT 42

- 1 - NY 100-151548 (42)
- 1 - NY 100-151932 (42)
- 1 - NY 100- (42)

JJK: gmd
(3) *gmd*

100-153735-1

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
4# SEP 1 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. F. O'Connell



September 1, 1964

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-35)

CIRM

POWDEM

ReBuaritel 8/28/64 dual captioned as above which instructed that it will no longer be necessary to submit summary teletypes concerning the racial situation in New York City and the subversive influences therein. You were instructed that there should be no de-emphasis in your office's investigation, following and dissemination in connection with racial matters generally and the communist influence therein. You were further instructed that each specific incident or situation arising must be fully evaluated, prompt investigative attention given and the necessary dissemination made. It was re-emphasized that there is an absolute necessity for remaining on top of the situation in every respect.

Reurtel 8/29/64 dual captioned as above. It is reported on page 1 under a heading "Rally for 'Freedom of Speech and Assembly Against the Ban'" that, according to [redacted] approximately 125 people were present at a street rally held the afternoon of 8/29/64 at 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. Page 2 of retel contains information concerning this rally as furnished by the New York City Police Department (PD). The PD reported that approximately 50 to 60 persons attended the rally.

On page 4 information is reported under a heading "Bedford-Stuyvesant Defense Council Rally." Information is reported from a source of your office, not further identified, that at a rally held the evening of 8/29/64 at Fulton and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, approximately 150 people were

100-1537

b7D

Airtel to New York
RE: CIRM
POWDEM
100-442529
157-6-35

present. On page 5 of airtel appears information furnished by the PD concerning this rally. The PD reported attendance as approximately 50 persons.

The Bureau notes the considerable disparity between the attendance figures for the two rallies. In the first instance the Bureau informant gave the figure as approximately 125, whereas the PD gave the figure as 50-80. In the second instance, the unidentified source gave the figure of approximately 150, whereas the PD gave the figure of approximately 50.

It is recognized that these attendance figures are approximations but nonetheless it is believed that there should not be such a disparity without a logical explanation therefor. Remembering that information concerning these activities is disseminated, it is necessary that the information be as accurate as possible and not create doubts as to the veracity of the information and/or the reliability of the sources furnishing the information. A suggested means of meeting this problem would, of course, be to have some Agent coverage.

The Bureau is again reiterating the instructions contained in its airtel of 8/28/64. There must be absolutely no letup on the part of your office in covering activities relating to captioned matters to insure accuracy in data furnished.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NY (100-153735)
(157-892)

DATE: 9/1/64

FROM : SAC, D. E. RONEY

SUBJECT: CIRM
POWDEM

At approximately 10 a.m. this morning I spoke with [redacted] a reporter for the "NY World Telegram and Sun." He wanted to know whether we had completed the report of our investigation of the Harlem riots and if so whether we could furnish him any details as to the findings of our investigation.

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I told [redacted] I could make no comment to him on this matter either as to whether or not we had completed our investigation, whether or not we had made a report and particularly I could not comment on any of our findings. He inquired as to whether he could get any further information from our headquarters in Washington. I told him I was doubtful whether he would be able to secure any further information from our headquarters, but he was certainly free to call our headquarters in Washington at any time he so desired.

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In response to his inquiry, I furnished him the name of Assistant Director C. D. DE LOACH, suggesting he direct his inquiry to that office.

I then telephoned Inspector R. E. WICK in Mr. DE LOACH's office, informed him of the foregoing, and told him that he might be receiving a call from [redacted]. Inspector WICK said the Bureau has received similar inquiries from several other news media and that the Bureau has the firm policy of replying to all such inquiries with a no comment.

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1 - NY 157-892 (#42)
1 - NY 100-153735 (#42)

DER:mfd
(3)

100-153735-3

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 1 1964	
R	

F B I

Date: 9/1/64

Transmit the following in ENCODE
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (157-1676)
SAC, JACKSON

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-1175)

CIRM; MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT, RACIAL MATTERS.

ON AUGUST THIRTY ONE, SIXTY FOUR, NY FOUR ZERO NINE TWO DASH S ASTERISK FURNISHED INFORMATION [REDACTED] IS GOING TO COFO OFFICE IN JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, ON WEDNESDAY PAREN SEPTEMBER TWO, SIXTY FOUR END PAREN, TO MEET WITH [REDACTED] PAREN PHONETIC END PAREN, [REDACTED] PAREN PHONETIC END PAREN, AND [REDACTED] PAREN PHONETIC END PAREN, TO DISCUSS CONTRIBUTION OF LAWYERS TO QUOTE DEFENSE COMMITTEE UNQUOTE.

[REDACTED] WHO IS AN [REDACTED], IS NEGRO, MALE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] POUNDS, MEDIUM BUILD, BLACK HAIR CUT SHORT, BROWN EYES, [REDACTED] FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION OF JACKSON. INFORMATION FROM NY FOUR ZERO NINE TWO DASH S ASTERISK SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~SECRET~~.

- 1 - NY(157-1175)(42)
- ① - NY(100-153735) (42)

JCS:gmd
(3) *gmd*
1 - Supv. 42

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent *4:46* M Per *[Signature]*

b6
b7c

b6
b7c

100-153735-41

F B I

Date: 9/1/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (157-3-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-892)

CIRM; POWDEM

NEW YORK FOUR FIVE NINE SIX DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED
SEPTEMBER FIRST THAT JESSE GRAY OF COMMUNITY COUNCIL ON
HOUSING, NEW YORK CITY, INFORMED [REDACTED] OF NEW
YORK POST THAT QUOTE WE UNQUOTE HAVE SCHEDULED A RALLY FOR
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER FIFTH, AT FOUR PM, AT ONE HUNDRED NINTH
STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK CITY, TO PROTEST
FAILURE OF GRAND JURY TO INDICT LIEUTENANT THOMAS GILLIGAN,
NYCPD, IN SHOOTING OF JAMES POWELL, YOUTH, ON JULY SIXTEENTH.
GRAY STATED HE WOULD SPEAK AT RALLY. NYCPD ADVISED. **NYO**
WILL COVER BY INFORMANTS AND SOURCES.

b6
b7C

- 1 - NY 157-892 (42)
- ① - NY 100-153735 (42)

VJA:gmd
(3) *gmd*

1 - Supv. 42

Searched
Indexed
Filed

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 9:31 M Per [Signature]

100-153735-5

F B I

Date: 9/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

NY FOUR TWO ONE TWO DASH S ASTERISK, A SOURCE CLOSE TO BAYARD RUSTIN, ADVISED THAT ON NINE TWO INSTANT, RUSTIN, IN CONVERSATION WITH HARRY WACHTEL (NYC ATTORNEY AND ADVISER TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.). RUSTIN RELATED HE HAD BEEN IN HARLEM ALL NIGHT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE NY COUNTY GRAND JURY'S DECISION IN THE LT. THOMAS R. GILLIGAN CASE (RETURNED A NO BILL IN THE CASE INVOLVING THE SLAYING OF NEGRO SCHOOL BOY JAMES POWELL, SEVEN SIXTEEN LAST). RUSTIN SAID HIS PURPOSE FOR BEING IN HARLEM WAS TO REMAIN CLOSE TO THE SITUATION. HE SAID HE WOULD BE RETURNING TO HARLEM ON THE AFTERNOON OF NINE TWO INSTANT. RUSTIN HAD NO OBSERVATIONS TO MAKE.

1 - NY 100-153735 (42)

JMK:mfd

(2)
1 - Sup. 42

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 342p M Per _____
100-153735-6

REPORT BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY
OF NEW YORK COUNTY

At approximately 9:30 on the morning of July 16, 1964, James Powell, a fifteen year old boy, was shot to death by Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan, a New York City police officer. The office of the District Attorney of New York County immediately commenced an investigation. An exhaustive search for all possible witnesses was conducted.

On July 21st the Second July Grand Jury began hearing evidence presented by Assistant District Attorney Alexander Herman, Chief of the Homicide Bureau, and Assistant District Attorney Martin J. Heneghan. The jury held fifteen sessions and heard forty-five witnesses. Under the law, the testimony of these witnesses before the grand jury is secret. However, all known witnesses, including those referred to the office by various organizations, were interviewed by members of the District Attorney's staff.

The grand jury now has concluded that, on the basis of the evidence and the applicable rules of law, Lieutenant Gilligan is not criminally liable for the killing of young Powell. In view of that determination and in light of the great public interest evinced in the case, the District Attorney's office has prepared this report, summarizing in detail what has been learned in the course of the investigation. Appended hereto is a statement of the controlling legal principles.

The Scene and the Incident Preceding the Shooting

Although there was disagreement among many of the witnesses with respect to the details of the shooting itself, there was substantial agreement concerning the essential facts of the incident which preceded the encounter of James Powell and Lieutenant Gilligan.

At about 9:15 on the morning of July 16, 1964, the superintendent of 215 East 10th Street and three other buildings on the block, had commenced his morning task of watering the flowers and plants in front of No. 211 and the two trees in front of No. 215. Across the street on the south side of the block, and somewhat east of No. 215, is the Robert Wagner Junior High School. As was common, a number of the summer session students--estimates ranged up to one hundred--were standing about on both sides of the street, leaning against cars, or sitting on stoops. Whether intentionally or not, the superintendent wet a few of the children who were in the immediate vicinity. Some of the youngsters then began throwing garbage can covers and bottles. One boy came at the superintendent with a lid in one hand and a bottle in the other. Dropping the hose, and running into No. 215, the superintendent was hit in the shoulder by the bottle, while the cover broke one of the panes of the outer door of the building.

~~No. 215 is an apartment building. Two steps, a total of ten and one-half inches in height, lead to the stoop landing, which is four feet three and one-half inches deep and four feet nine inches wide; another step leads to the outer door. On each side of the landing is a wall two feet four and one-half inches high topped by a railing two feet high. From the building line to the curb is a distance of fifteen feet two inches. On the west side of the stoop at No. 215 is a television service store and on the east side a cleaning store. Parked in front of the building that morning was the service truck of the TV store, and behind the truck a passenger car.~~

Medical and ballistics evidence

An autopsy was performed by a Deputy Chief Medical Examiner. Examination of the body showed that Powell was 5 feet 6 1/2 inches tall and weighed 122 pounds. He had been struck by two bullets. One bullet entered the lower part of the right forearm, just above the back of the wrist and came out the other side. This bullet then pierced the deceased's chest above the right nipple, and came to rest in the left lung. Death as a result of this wound alone would have followed anytime within minutes to a half hour. The other bullet entered just above the navel to the left of center, and emerged at the opposite point in the back, having pierced the abdomen and a major vein. This wound could likewise have been fatal. There was no evidence on the body of smoke, flame or powder marks, thus indicating that both bullets must have travelled more than a foot and a half before striking Powell.

A ballistics expert examined Powell's clothing in the hospital. There were no powder burns or scorch marks on the clothing, and, therefore, in his opinion, the gun must have been farther than two feet from Powell's body when fired. A survey was made of the hallway of No. 215. Lodged in the jamb of the inner door, forty inches above the floor, was a deformed .38 caliber bullet. This bullet had first pierced a glass panel of the outer door, thirty-five inches above the floor. Thus, the bullet had been travelling at an upward angle. The position of the bullet and the depth of its penetration in the jamb, as well as the size and shape of the hole in the outer pane, nullified any possibility that it had first passed through Powell's body before reaching the hallway. The absence of any impact marks on the newly cemented sidewalk negated any possibility that Powell had been shot in the abdomen while lying on

A ballistics expert examined Powell's clothing in the hospital. There were no powder burns or scorch marks on the clothing, and, therefore, in his opinion, the gun must have been farther than two feet from Powell's body when fired. A survey was made of the hallway of No. 215. Lodged in the jamb of the inner door, forty inches above the floor, was a deformed .38 caliber bullet. This bullet had first pierced a glass panel of the outer door, thirty-five inches above the floor. Thus, the bullet had been travelling at an upward angle. The position of the bullet and the depth of its penetration in the jamb, as well as the size and shape of the hole in the outer pane, nullified any possibility that it had first passed through Powell's body before reaching the hallway. The absence of any impact marks on the newly cemented sidewalk negated any possibility that Powell had been shot in the abdomen while lying on the ground.

Two of the bullets were too deformed for comparison. But ballistics tests of the bullet lodged in the chest proved that it had been fired from Gilligan's gun which, when examined, contained six cartridges, three discharged and three live.

The following day Gilligan was examined by a doctor, after having received first aid the day before at Roosevelt Hospital, where a splint had been applied to his right hand and forearm. The doctor diagnosed the injury as abrasion of the right upper forearm, superficial loss of skin on the right upper forearm, contusion and sprain of right hand and wrist, and recurrence of a previous sacroiliac injury resulting in a severe twisting of the back. The tissues of the right arm gave evidence of a sharp blow on the lateral margin of the right hand and forearm.

Students

Fifteen teenagers, eight girls and seven boys, were questioned. Almost all had been friends of Powell, or had known him by name or sight; all, except one, were summer session students at the school.

Two boys, friends of the deceased, described his actions shortly preceding his encounter with Lieutenant Gilligan. That morning they had travelled with Powell from their homes in a housing project in the Bronx to the school. Powell showed them two knives, one with a red handle, the other black-handled, and let each of them keep one for him. After the superintendent had fled into the building, Powell crossed to the school side of the street and, according to the boy who had it, demanded the red-handled knife, stating, "I am going to cut that ***." The boy said he pretended not to have the knife. After some argument, Powell approached the other boy who said Powell asked for the black-handled knife, adding that he would be right back. The boy gave him the knife

and, shortly thereafter, Powell was seen crossing the street, opening and closing the blade. A girl, who was following behind him, stated Powell told her that he was going to talk to the man. Pleading with him not to go, because there was liable to be trouble, she said she grabbed at him in an unsuccessful attempt to restrain him.

The recitals of what occurred at this point differ. The girl, who was following Powell and who had now stationed herself near the stoop, stated that he walked up the steps of No. 215, opened the door all the way, at which time Gilligan, coming from the direction of the TV store, stopped in front of the building, and, still on the sidewalk, shouted to Powell, causing him to turn around. Three students agreed with this account. But three other students claimed that Gilligan was already on the stoop facing the street, when Powell approached the building. Another three youngsters reported that both were on the sidewalk, facing each other in an east-west direction, when the shooting started. And, finally, two girls were positive that Gilligan followed Powell out of the building before he shot him.

In any event, several students recalled to the girl by the stoop yelled to Powell that the man had a gun. According to her, Powell, having turned around, then raised both hands whereupon Gilligan walked up the stoop and, approximately a foot and a half away from Powell, pushed his right hand. A boy, standing on the school side of the street said he also saw Gilligan grab at Powell's right hand, while others claimed that he turned the boy around so as to face him. A number of the students recounted that Powell was either waving or raising his arms, and one said he was flinging them as if to strike at the officer. None saw a knife in Powell's hand at this point, although one boy said he might have had a beer can in his hand, and one girl claimed that in fact he was holding a beer can

in his right hand. Two students later saw a knife lying in the street near the curb.

Regardless of the nature of the encounter or the position of Powell and Gilligan, it was undisputed that a shot was soon fired. According to the girl by the stoop, the officer held his gun at waist level and fired one shot, causing Powell to fall to the sidewalk. Seven students only heard the first shot, their attention having been diverted, or their view having been blocked by other people or the parked vehicles; seven others simply stated that the officer fired a shot. One of the latter group expressly noted that the officer pointed the gun at Powell's right hand and then fired.

Almost all the students agreed that Powell fell after the first shot. According to the most frequent account, after Powell fell to the sidewalk on his hands and knees, the officer, still on the steps, pointed the gun down and fired two more shots at Powell's back. Two youngsters said Powell had first dropped to his knees clutching his abdomen. One girl was certain that Powell was lying on his back when Gilligan fired the final two shots down at him. Altogether, ten students reported that Gilligan fired two shots at Powell when he was down on the ground after having fallen from the first shot. But one of these witnesses was shown photographs of the hallway, proving a bullet had pierced a window of the outer door and had lodged in the jamb of the inner door. After looking at the photograph he said he was not sure of what he had seen. Upon further reflection he admitted that, in fact, he had not seen the shooting at all.

Of those who claimed to have seen the shooting, some acknowledged that their view was obstructed by the truck parked in front of No. 215, or by other children; some heard but did not see the last two shots;

others admitted running for cover when the shooting started. All agreed that after the first shot there was a pause, then two shots in succession, and, finally, Powell lay flat on his stomach, body parallel with the curb, head towards Third Avenue, while Gilligan stood over him holding the gun pointed at the body. Many of the students claimed that Gilligan then either nudged or pushed or kicked Powell over onto his back. But when Powell's two friends, who had been holding the knives for him, ran over from the opposite side of the street, after having heard the three shots, Powell was still face down and Gilligan stood over him rubbing his fingers. The boy who had given Powell the knife asked Gilligan why he had shot him. Gilligan replied, "This is why," taking from his pocket a badge which he pinned to his shirt. Asked why he didn't call an ambulance, Gilligan said that Powell was his prisoner and directed the boy to call the ambulance. The boy, who had refused to give Powell the red-handled knife, heard Gilligan say that Powell had tried to kill him and that he had a knife under him.

Adults

Various aspects of the events, prior to, during and subsequent to the shooting, were observed by eight passersby, two store owners, two neighborhood workmen, five teachers, and a priest. According to one of the owners of the TV store, Gilligan came in with a radio to be fixed and asked what was going on in the street. Told that the young people were just acting up, Gilligan remarked that he did not want to get involved in anything, that he wanted to have his radio fixed and leave. The shopkeeper saw the youths start throwing garbage can covers and soda bottles. There was a crash and he saw the superintendent run into the building. Gilligan then ran out the door.

Seven other people, a couple walking by the building, a practical nurse standing on the other side of the street, a truck driver walking to work, a bus driver on his way from work, the cleaning store owner, and a teacher looking out a third story school window, stated that Powell had run, leaped or swaggered onto the stoop, heading towards the entrance to number 215. Some saw Powell enter the building. Gilligan appeared from the direction of the TV store and, according to most versions, was standing on the sidewalk somewhere near the stoop when Powell started back down the stoop towards the street. Gilligan, according to the man in the television store, shouted, "Stop". Extending his left hand, he said, "I'm a lieutenant, drop it"; in his right hand he held a gun. Standing in the entranceway of the store, the owner looked to the doorway of the building and saw the head and shoulders of someone coming out in a crouched position, clenched hand raised to shoulder level. A bus driver standing near No. 209 said that Powell had a knife in his right hand

and was moving off the stoop towards the officer, who was on the sidewalk facing the building. He related that Gilligan, holding a badge in his open palm, had shouted, "Stop, "I'm a cop". An air conditioning mechanic, whose truck was halted by traffic about three buildings west of No. 215, heard someone shout, "Stop and drop it". From his elevated cab, he then saw Powell standing with one foot on the sidewalk and one foot on the bottom step of the stoop. Facing Powell, about two or three feet away was Gilligan. A knife in his right hand, the boy paused, raised it to about head level away from his body, and started to come down with it, striking at Gilligan. There was a shot. Powell started to slump but came up again. He raised the knife and again swung at Gilligan. There was another shot. Traffic started to move, and the witness drove away towards Second Avenue. A workman on a scaffold four buildings east of No. 215 looked in the direction

of the building after the first shot. According to his version, Powell was moving rapidly and coming down from the stoop but still on the landing while Gilligan was on the sidewalk in front of the TV store. In his right hand Gilligan held some object and his left hand was partially outstretched. Powell, with his hands raised and fists clenched, also held an object in his hand. As he then climbed up the rope of the scaffold to safety, he heard two more shots.

Other witnesses differed concerning the positions of Gilligan and Powell. A truck driver, who was standing in front of the cleaning store insisted that Gilligan had followed Powell into the building and that they were both still in the hallway when the three shots were fired. Two witnesses maintained that one or all three shots were fired from the street into the hallway, while one passerby said Gilligan was in front of the TV store window when he fired toward the door. A teacher who was standing by a fourth story window when the first shot was fired thought that Gilligan was facing the street and Powell the building when the next two shots were fired.

All the witnesses who heard three shots, except one, agreed that the first shot was followed by a pause and then two shots in succession. All, who had seen Powell fall to the sidewalk, recalled that he did not reach the ground until all three shots had been fired. Powell lay on the sidewalk face down, while Gilligan stood over him, pointing his gun at him. The TV man heard the officer tell Powell not to move. Two teachers, looking from the third and fourth floor windows, respectively, claimed that Gilligan then pushed Powell over onto his back. A man standing by the cleaning store maintained, however, that an ambulance attendant turned over the body, and a man who had been working in a nearby building said that a clergyman and a police officer turned Powell

over onto his back. But the priest who arrived on the scene stated that Powell was already on his back when he arrived. Two men heard Gilligan say that there was a knife under the boy. They also noticed a badge hanging from Gilligan's pants pocket.

Two other witnesses saw a knife in the street after the shooting. A young school teacher who lives in the neighborhood noticed a knife blade lying next to Powell's thigh, between his body and the stoop. While standing there she saw someone kick the knife toward the curb. A teacher who ran out of the school after the shooting saw a knife lying in the gutter about ten feet from Powell. The blade was open. He picked it up, closed it, and gave it to a police officer. Powell's young friend later identified this knife as the black-handled knife he had received from Powell and returned to him just before the shooting.

Police officers

Several uniformed police officers arrived at the scene approximately 9:30. Two saw Powell lying face down with his left arm partly under his head. One of them turned Powell over in an attempt to administer first aid. The other officer was handed the black-handled knife by a teacher. Now in the District Attorney's custody, this knife, open, measures eight and seven-eighths inches. Its single blade is three and one-half inches long.

Statement of Lieutenant Gilligan

Lieutenant Gilligan is thirty-seven years old, has been a policeman for seventeen years. He is six feet, two inches tall, and weighs about two hundred pounds. Questioned extensively, Lieutenant Gilligan gave the following version of the events. July 16th was his day off. His radio having gone dead that morning, he decided to take it to the Jadco TV Service Company, located at 215 East 76th Street in the precinct where

he formerly worked. Arriving at about 9:30 or 9:25 a. m., he noticed two groups of youngsters standing around a man who was hosing the sidewalk. Upon entering the store, he was told that there had been some trouble earlier and that the police had been called.

Suddenly, Gilligan heard the sound of breaking glass and saw people running in the street. Dropping the hose, the superintendent ran into the building. A boy, following behind, threw a bottle and garbage can cover at the man and ran away. Gilligan then stepped outside and spotted Powell running around the front of the parked service truck towards the building, yelling, "Hit him, hit him, hit him." In his right hand, held close to his chest, was an open knife, blade pointed down. Powell ran towards the hallway. Gilligan, removing his badge from his left trouser pocket and his revolver from his right pocket, moved to a point in front of the stoop, facing the building entrance. By this time Powell was just inside the hallway at the outer door. Holding the

shield in his outstretched hand in front of him, Gilligan said, "I'm a police lieutenant. Come out and drop it." Looking over his shoulder, Powell glanced from the badge to the gun. Gilligan repeated the warning. Powell turned, raised the knife in front of his chest and lunged at the officer. Pointing the gun to his left, Gilligan fired a warning shot into the building and again told him to stop. Powell, now close to the edge of the stoop landing, struck at the officer with the knife. Gilligan blocked it with his right hand, which still held the gun, and attempted to push Powell back, but the knife scraped along his arm causing it to bleed and later to swell. Powell was bent back but again struck with the knife. This time Gilligan, who claims to be an expert shot, pointed his gun slightly upwards and fired at the raised hand, seeking to dislodge the knife. But Powell, still above the officer on the stoop, again lunged forward, knife hand

pumping. Gilligan stepped back and fired into the boy's midsection. Powell staggered and collapsed onto the sidewalk, face down. The knife lay nearby. Gilligan backed around onto the stoop, holding the gun down by his side.

APPLICABLE LAW

1. The killing of one human being by another is a criminal homicide, unless the act is "justifiable" or otherwise excused by law.
2. Deadly force is justifiable if used in self-defense, whether by a private citizen or a police officer. The theory of self-defense may be termed, "reasonably apparent necessity": deadly force is justified if the slayer has a reasonable basis, in all the circumstances, for believing at the moment of the slaying that such force is necessary to prevent imminent, grave personal injury to himself.

if James Powell did not attack Lt. Gilligan, or attacked him but without a dangerous weapon, and Gilligan had no reason for believing that he was in imminent danger, the shooting was not justified as self-defense. If Powell attacked Gilligan with a knife, but there was a reasonable alternative to shooting, Gilligan was obliged to make every effort, consistent with his own safety, to avoid the danger before using fatal force. He could shoot without retreating, however, if it was reasonable to believe at the moment of the attack that retreat was impossible or would have increased the danger. This is so even if, upon subsequent reflection, it appears that such belief was mistaken, and there was an opportunity to retreat without increasing the danger.

3. Deadly force is justifiable not only under the law of self-defense, but also under certain principles governing the use of force by a police officer in the performance of his duties.

At all times, a New York City policeman is required to carry his service revolver, and bound to protect life and property, prevent crime, and arrest offenders. If, while "off duty", Gilligan observed a public disturbance, he was obliged to intercede, and could arrest any person on reasonable grounds for believing that he was committing a crime or offense in the officer's presence. Homicide is justifiable when committed by a police officer in attempting lawfully to apprehend a person for a crime actually committed, when the circumstances are such that one would have reasonable cause for believing that the crime was a felony, and that deadly force is necessary to apprehend the suspect. Assault with a knife, and assaulting a police officer with intent to resist lawful arrest, are felonies.

Therefore, if Gilligan was acting as a police officer, and lawfully attempting to apprehend Powell for some crime or offense committed in his presence, such as possession of a knife with intent to use it unlawfully upon another, or disorderly conduct, and Powell resisted arrest by assaulting Gilligan in any manner, this assault was a felony; if Powell assaulted Gilligan with a dangerous weapon, a separate felony was committed. The officer was then entitled to use deadly force to apprehend Powell, but only if he had a reasonable basis for believing that such force was necessary.

4. The presumption of innocence applies in the grand jury room. The grand jury ought to find an indictment only when all the evidence before them, taken together, is such as in their judgment would, if unexplained or uncontradicted, warrant a conviction by a trial jury by a verdict of guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The grand jury should consider all the evidence, and where there appear irreconcilable discrepancies, the grand jury should resolve issues of credibility.

Thus, no indictment could be found against Lt. Gilligan unless at least twelve of the grand jurors concluded that a petit jury would be persuaded by the evidence that, beyond a reasonable doubt, the killing was unjustified.

Best copy available.

New York, New York
September 2, 1964

100-442529

Re: Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C.

The District Attorney of New York County, on September 1, 1964, announced that a Grand Jury had concluded that on the evidence and rules of law, Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan, New York City Police Department, was not guilty of a crime in the fatal shooting of James Powell, fifteen year old Negro boy, on July 18, 1964.

The District Attorney released a report on the investigation conducted, in which it is pointed out that testimony before that jury is secret, but because of public interest the details learned on investigation have been disclosed.

The report summarizes the statements of witnesses of the shooting, and it is noted that the Grand Jury heard 45 witnesses, and all witnesses, including those referred to his office by various organizations, were interviewed by his staff. The report points out that many of the witnesses disagreed on details of the shooting, but there was substantial agreement on the facts of the incident preceding the encounter of Powell and Gilligan.

Under the heading of applicable law, this report notes that a killing is criminal unless "justifiable" or otherwise excused. Deadly force is justified if the person using it has reason to believe such force is necessary to prevent grave injury to himself. The presumption of innocence is available before the Grand Jury, which may find an indictment only when the evidence before it is such that if it is unexplained or uncontradicted, a guilty verdict by a trial jury would be warranted. The Grand Jury should resolve the issue of credibility.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside
your agency.

Searched

Serialized

Indexed

Filed

100-442529-7

9/2/64

AIRTEL

REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Enclosed are seven copies of a LHM summarizing "Report by District Attorney of New York County" on his investigation of the fatal shooting of JAMES POWELL, 15 year old Negro boy, by Lieutenant THOMAS GILLIGAN, NYCPD, on 7/16/64.

A copy of this report, which was furnished to the press on 9/1/64, was made available to SA JOSEPH V. WATERS on 9/2/64, by [redacted] of the District Attorney's staff. A copy of the report is furnished the Bureau as an enclosure.

b6
b7c

3 - BUREAU (Encl. 8)(RM)
1 - NEW YORK

JVW:mfd (#42)
(5)

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

[Handwritten initials: JVW, R, and others]

DIVISION, FBI (100-442523)

9/2/64

FAC, NEW YORK (100-853735)

NY
100

Re Chicago letter to Director, dated 8/1/64,
captioned as above.

The following concerns STANLEY LEVISON's relationship
with the Communist Party and MARVIN LAMBERT KING, JR., was derived
from NY 100-853735, on two dates, 7/21/64 and 8/27/64. The informant
reported as follows:

On 7/2/64, NY 82-12 met with BEN HARRIS, who pointed
out he interviewed during a recent meeting with STANLEY
LEVISON. LEVISON, in relating why he left MARVIN LAMBERT
KING, JR., said that when the article by columnist JAMES
ALICE appeared in relation to his relationship with KING, appeared in the
press, KING told him that he was not so valuable to him as he
had been in the past, and said if he was to remain with him,
his compensation would have to be cash and above board.
Furthermore, KING told he wanted LEVISON to be an active
and honest ally, and stipulated that for LEVISON to
remain as an ally, he had to be a "non-Communist". To
this, LEVISON refused to comply, prompting KING to dismiss
him as an ally.

With respect to the fact that LEVISON has been
away from the Party, LEVISON said he had done so to improve
his position of influence and strength in the Party movement.
He continues to be critical of the Party for its failure to
aid in the Party movement.

- 4 - Bureau (100-442523) (RM)
- 1 - 100-100770 (MARVIN LAMBERT KING, JR.)
- 1 - 100-853735 (STANLEY LEVISON)
- 1 - Atlanta (100-5286) (MARVIN LAMBERT KING, JR.) (RM) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-156535) (MARVIN LAMBERT KING, JR.) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-11180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-7033) (BEN HARRIS) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)

0-1 received
10-12-64
letter will be
submitted 10/15/64

0-1 received 9/16/64
letter will be submitted
9/23/64

SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____

[Handwritten signature]

NY 100-153735

In reply to a question of HARRIS as to why he had not seen HERMAN J. DAVIS (alluding to DAVIS' position as intermediary between LEVISON and the Party), LEVISON gave no answer, but commented that he felt the Party was not doing enough (in the racial field).

With regard to working back into the racial field following his dismissal by [redacted] LEVISON said he went to the National Youth Committee and told them on the idea of a small businessmen's committee. The committee, LEVISON said, is composed of white and Negroes whose purpose is to aid Negro people in getting into small businesses. The committee is headed by LEVISON, and has an appropriation of \$100,000.

b6
b7c

On the latter contact on 8/27/64, NY 694-82 was questioned in detail to amplify some of his earlier information with reference to LEVISON's former relationship with HERMAN LUTHER KING. He said HARRIS had related that KING wanted LEVISON to make a public repudiation of Communism, which he refused to do.

According to NY 694-82, HARRIS opined that LEVISON had not anti-Party. He also felt that he should be given an opportunity to try to regain his position of strength in the Negro field.

Insofar as NY 694-82 opinion as to LEVISON's status with the Party, he said if LEVISON wanted to "cut himself out" (to completely disassociate himself), he would have wanted to see HERMAN LUTHER KING; furthermore, he would not have spent his hours with him. NY 694-82 is of the opinion that he is hanging on because he means nothing as an individual, but must have an organization behind him to give him strength. Furthermore, NY 694-82 said, "I do not think LEVISON should be dismissed (discounted completely) although it is positive that he has not given any money in the recent past".

NY 100-153735

Referenced Chicago letter reported information derived from CG 5824-S* on 7/29/64, concerning a discussion with [redacted] She told of a recent contact with [redacted] HARRIS and [redacted] during which time they discussed Party finances. She was told by HARRIS and [redacted] that STANLEY LEVISON and his [redacted] were not contributing to the Party, but instead, might be contributing to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., or some other civil rights movement. [redacted] and HARRIS said, [redacted] are far removed from the Party.

b6
b7C

In view of the patent exculpation in the information received from CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S*, no effort is being made at this time to update the characterization of LEVISON.

DATE: August 31, 1964

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

[redacted] who is a highly valued informant, orally advised SA ROBERT C. NORTON August 31, 1964, that on August 29, 1964, GEORGE MEYERS, Communist Party (CP) National Executive Committee member, handed JACOB GREEN, Chairman of the CP of Maryland and member of the National Negro Commission, the following letter:

b7D

"August 21, 1964

"Dear Comrade:

"You are invited to attend a Negro Commission meeting in Chicago on September 19th and 20th at 10 A.M. The reporting place is 306 East 43rd Street, 2nd floor. This place will be open to midnight on Friday night and from 8 to 9 A.M. on Saturday morning.

"The agenda is:

"1. The struggle to win the Youth.

A. The struggle to influence Youth in all civil rights organizations.

6 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - CINAL)
(1 - 100-3-116; CIRM)
(1 - 100-3-76; YOUTH MATTERS)
② - New York (100-80641) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Chicago (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - Baltimore [redacted] b7D
(1 - 100-19876)

RCN:dfm
(12)

100-153735-10

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

BA 100-12464

- B. Organizing the unemployed Youth (Roscoe)
- C. The building of a workers' organization among Negro Youth.

"2. The elections.

"Comradely yours,

[Redacted]

per Claude Lightfoot"

b6
b7c

MEYERS then told GREEN that the National Negro Commission meeting had been cancelled. MEYERS did not give any reason for the cancellation of the meeting.

New York is requested to confirm the above and advise interested offices.

HARLEM RIOTS

100-28627-348 *attal*

teletype 9/10/43

-461 *attal*

lt. 11/15/43

-531

tele. 9/18/43 re: Arrest statistics

HARLEM RIOTS

100-4931

S 3650 pp. 2-4

attal

HARLEM RIOT

100-4931

S 3556 p. 4A -

attal

HARLEM RIOT
INFORMATION PERTAINING TO

100-14581-36

attal

ps

Indices Search Slip
FD-160 (Rev. 10-1-59)

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date

Subject

Harless Ford

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

Race

Sex

Male

Female

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> All References | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References) | |

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks

Requested by

Squad

Extension

File No.

Searched by

C. H. C. 8/31/64
(date)

Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(Signature)

9-11
(date)

File Review Symbols

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| I - Identical | ? - Not identifiable |
| NI - Not identical | U - Unavailable reference |

PIC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, RICHMOND [redacted] b7D DATE: 8/19/64

FROM : SA [redacted] b6 b7C

SUBJECT: [redacted] b7D

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Furnished	Agent	Location
[redacted] b7D	8/2/64	8/3/64	[redacted]	[redacted]

If the information set forth in the informant's statement is prepared for dissemination, it should be carefully paraphrased so as to completely protect this highly placed source.

The text of the informant's statement is as follows:

- 1 - BALTIMORE (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 1 - NORFOLK (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - (3) - NEW YORK (REGISTERED MAIL) *occasional*
 - (1- WILLIAM ALBERTSON)
 - (1- SECURITY MEASURES)
 - (1- HARLEM RIOTS)
 - 1 - WFO (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 29 - RICHMOND
 - (1- 100-7601) (ORG.)
 - (1- 100-8669)
 - (1- 100-7390)
 - (1- 100-5638)
 - (1- 100-9571)
 - (1- 100-9674)
 - (1- 100-5263)
 - (1- 100-7596) (POL. ACT.)
 - (1- 100-7575) (SEC. MEASURES)
 - (1- 100-7406)
 - (1- 100-7631)
 - (1- 100-10301)
- (1- 100-)
- (1- 100-)
- (1- 100-)
- (1- 100-1990)
- (1- 100-1634)
- (1- 100-7551)
- (1- 100-9920)
- (1- 100-) (GEO. WHITE)
- (1- 100-10263) (W.E.B. DUBOIS CLUB)
- (1- 100-)
- (1- 100-)
- (1- 100-)
- (1- 157-) (HARLEM RIOTS)
- (1- 97-22) (WORKER)
- (1- 100-) (YOUTH)
- (1- 100-)
- (1- 100-)

2

RET: sht
#13
#135
100-153735-11
757-872
AUG 31 1964
NEW YORK

[REDACTED] b7D

"8/3/64

"Subject: Southern District - Va. Communist Meeting
4718 W. Grace St.
Richmond, Va.
8/2/64

"This meeting since not having full Southern District Committee present, can be termed a Southern District-Virginia meeting. This was as agreed on for meetings in the preliminary set up of the District Committee in Washington June 18th. The agreement being that the meetings would alternate between Washington, Baltimore and Richmond, with membership taking part in alternate meetings.

"Presumably if plans are not changed the next meeting will be a purely Southern Dist. Meeting, with only District Committee-men participating.

"The party held its meeting at above address and on above date starting at about 10:00 A.M. and ending at 3:00 P.M.

"GEORGE MYERS - District Chairman

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] / [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Attended/
[REDACTED] (From about 12:00 Noon to 2:00 P.M.)

"Agenda proposed and agreed on:

- I. Main Political Report - by MYERS
 - a. Report on New York Meeting
 - b. Baltimore Party activities
2. Political Report on Va. - [REDACTED]
3. Report on Youth Conference - [REDACTED]
4. Summary and plans for work in Va.

b6
b7C

"MAIN POLITICAL REPORT

a. Report on New York Meeting - MYERS

MYERS gave the report on New York Meeting, with the main emphasis put on GUS HALL's report on the GOLDWATER campaign. 'GOLD WATER is seen a grave danger, as the rallying point for all re-action and even a conceivable take over or attempted take over of this country by Fascism.'

'He is a threat to Civil Rights, jobs, Peace, Labor Union and all progressive movements in this country.'

'While Our Party does not whole heartily agree with Pres. JOHNSON, we feel that he must be supported and elected to kill the GOLDWATER threat, this can't be by just a small win for JOHNSON, it must be a clear cut defeat for GOLDWATER, so that this would end any move by JOHNSON Administration to be pressured towards the Right, as would be a case if GOLDWATER had a near win.'

'Our Party sees that we must rally all out united front for JOHNSON if he is to win a decisive victory, and there remains no mandate from reactions for appeasing them.'

'We feel that generally that the Negro people will support JOHNSON, but we can't take this for granted every bit of support that can be rallied from them must be influenced.'

'Our main task is to get the masses of Labor rallying around JOHNSON.'

'It is very likely that the GOLDWATER reactionaries will attempt to stir up more racial strife like in Harlem, Rochester, in order to win support to the so called white back-lash vote.'

'It is even conceivable that, if JOHNSON should win, and the GOLDWATER camp have a close follow up in the vote, Reaction might attempt to take over in America, it was done in Germany.'

A. Report on New York Meeting
I. Security Report/ALBERTSON

[REDACTED]

MYERS reported on the Uncovery and Expulsion of ALBERTSON as a spy in the Communist Party.

"He stated:

"Our Party intercepted a report from ALBERTSON signed in his own handwriting. The report gave a complete run down on all Party assignments and leadership in and around New York City. He also asked for more money, because his car was broke down. He claimed the matter was a frame up by the F.B.I. but we had the handwriting compared with his wriring and had on file by four different hand-writing experts, and each said that there was no doubt that they were the same writing.

"He was expelled from the party. [REDACTED] asked: 'Did you interview his wife?' MYERS: 'Yes, but we didn't get anything out of her.' [REDACTED] 'Was there any pattern set, and did he seem to be in good finance?' b6 b7C

MYERS:

'There was a pattern partly observed in that he didn't seem to be liked personally by any of the party members.' As to finances, he didn't seem to any better off and the rest of us. We are still checking.' b6 b7C

[REDACTED] asked: 'Was ALBERTSON's attitude generally negative?' MYERS: 'No, I wouldn't say so, he was usually a little agressive.' [REDACTED] related something about, 'He and [REDACTED] haveing had some discussion with ALBERTSON, and that neither he or THOMPSON had liked ALBERTSON's attitude on the subject discussed.'

[REDACTED] stated: 'One of the most important things is that the securit commission is checking him fully to try to establish a pattern to prevent a similar penetration within our ranks, according to what was reported at the meeting.' GEORGE MYERS agreed to this.

MYERS continued on the New York Meeting:

'This was a very wonderful meeting, we had nearly a hundred people present. [REDACTED] spoke at the meeting and was well received. This

[redacted] group was especially glad to have a delegate from Virginia and Washington, D. C. They thought it wonderful that [redacted] was able to be there and that there were still a party in Washington, D. C. b6 b7C

"MYERS asked [redacted] to give his report on the New York Meeting: b6 b7C

[redacted] stated:

'Well I can't add much to what GEORGE has given you, but would like to say it was a great meeting, and that I fully endorsed GUS's (HALL) Report, and think it was up to the minute. I was very much impressed by WILLIAM TAYLOR's report of his election campaign, as I was also on one of the California delegates report on the G.O.P. Convention. Unfortunately, we were unable to give the delegates, TOM, from Philadelphia more time on the question he raised on need for Federal Protection to civil rights workers in the south, as was the case in HELEN's report on needs to get labor activated in the south.'

"MYERS said, 'HELEN, that was HELEN WINTER from Mich. And I agree with you on both points.' Didn't you think that this was an unusual harmonious meeting?'

'Yes I was really impressed, there was no dissent, everyone gave their report, supplementing the Report by GUS, and there was perfect unity. And as I remarked in my speech, 'Not only would we see full collective support against GOLD WATER, that we had achieved unity throughout our party to work for one important cause.'

MYERS stated: 'Yes, it was unusual, there was no long winded has at repeating what had all ready been said, they were to the point and stuck to the subject: It was a great meeting.'

"Baltimore Report

"MYERS gave a report around Baltimore Party activities, mostly covering activities in the fight against Gov. WALLACE in the Md. Democratic Primaries.' He stated that: 'Many of the Maryland people, Labor, Negro, were complacent on the WALLACE threat, and thought that he didn't have a chance, even the Democrat leaders not giving Sen. BREWSTER much support. Had it not been for our Party work, in arousing the people of the WALLACE danger, he would have rolled up considerable more votes.'

'MYERS continues:

We've decided to have full report printed on GUS (HALL) report

[redacted] b7D

and we expected to do a mailing, as large as possible. We want to cover as much of the South as possible. We will handle the mailing to Roanoke, Danville, Martinsville, Lynchburg, and we want Richmond to be responsible for Richmond and Norfolk.'

[redacted] stated that, 'she expected to be in the hospital for an operation for gall stones, and could not likely handle her part for Norfolk.' b6 b7C

[redacted] told her, 'If you will send us a correct list of Norfolk Labor unions, we'll handle your part from Richmond.'

"This was agreed on and [redacted] gave [redacted] his Box Number. It was thought that Richmond should handle about 750 pieces of literature. MYERS to mail same to [redacted] b6 b7C

" Report on Virginia - [redacted]

[redacted] gave a report on Political situation in Va. He pointed out the unique situation in which Dr. ED HADDOCK candidate for Congress from the third Dist. had been jerry mandered out of the Democratic Party through act of General Assembly. Dr. HADDOCK being a loyal supporter of Pres. JOHNSON and the National Democratic Party Program, while the winner in the Va. Primary, SATTERFIELD, was not a supporter of JOHNSON.' [redacted] pointed out the need to work for support for JOHNSON and the National Democratic Program, while at the same time supporting Dr. HADDOCK, and trying to tie him in with the Democratic Campaign.' b6 b7C

"MYERS asked:

'What can the Va. (C.P.) Party do in the Haddock and Nat. Election' [redacted] replied: 'My opinion, and generally the opinion of us all is that we each work individually in the Haddock Campaign and try to influence votes for JOHNSON and HADDOCK. [redacted] reported essentially the same. b6 b7C

" Norfolk Report

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reported on Norfolk situation as follows:

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'A People's co-alition against the [REDACTED] machine has gradually taken place and is getting stronger each election. It is generally recognized as the Liberal third party there with [REDACTED] taking a more and more leadership role of this group.' 'We've been able to win some battles, and the section went for supporting Pres. JOHNSON recently.'

"Actions Discussed around Election Campaign

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[REDACTED] raised the question of [REDACTED] work: [REDACTED] drives a cab, and doesn't have much mass work activity, so why can't he discuss GOLDWATER and the election with the other cab drivers when they are awaiting for calls around the cab stand.' [REDACTED] replied: 'Well for one thing the majority of the cab drivers are biased against the Negroes, and are particularly mad the Cab Co. for hiring Negro drivers. How am I to handle this, when most of them are for GOLDWATER and against JOHNSON?'

It was pointed out to him, that he would have to use different tactics such as charging GOLDWATER as being against Labor.'

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[REDACTED] reported:

'We've seen [REDACTED]) and he says that the Campaign is about to get started. It would be good if [REDACTED] can get in to this at its inception. [REDACTED] replied, 'That he expected to.'

"YOUTH CONFERENCE REPORT - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] gave her report on the Marxist Orientated Youth Conference in San Francisco, June, and a latter meeting of an affiliate group in New York City, July 19th.

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"Her report in essence gave the proceedings of the Conference in which nearly every proposal, made dealt with things and issues which have been given support by the Communist Party, such as Supporting, civil rights drives, better housing better wages, etc. Three youths mentioned, whom she met were: [REDACTED] who was elected one of the National officers of the organization, [REDACTED]

[redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] She stated that she had been asked to take leadership for the south, but had not definitely decided because of her school.' GEORGE MYERS commenting on [redacted] said: 'He rather erratic, he was supposed to go to San Francisco, but the fund raising affair he was responsible for ended up in being \$75.00 in the hold.'

[redacted] continued: 'Then I attended a meeting of the organization in New York on the Sunday that the Harlem riots was going on. We kids marched to near Harlem and could hear shots being fired. We were stopped by the police and some of our group questioned.'

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[redacted] was there as was a young girl, who acted funny she had a long cigarette holder, and waved the cigarette and holder around in the air.' [redacted] continued: 'One of the questions that we've raised is that the worker is referring to us as the National Socialist Youth Group, while we're known as DuBois Clubs. I've written a letter to the Editor of The Worker.'

GEORGE MYERS congratulated [redacted] and stated: 'This is my first time to hear the proceedings of the Conference though we did get a preliminary from [redacted]. It is good to have a new youth leader (referring to [redacted] and you gave a very good report.'

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[redacted] ASKED: 'what is your opinion of the chance for a chapter being formed in Richmond, Va.?' [redacted] replied: 'Not so good right now, but I think it will happen in the near future.' MYERS stated: 'It is very unfortunate that we were not able to have anyone to go from Baltimore, but I glad we had some one from Va.' 'This Youth Organization can do a real functional job on issues.'

"ACTIONS FOR RICHMOND/MYERS

"The group discussed various people whom GEORGE MYERS could go see, either accompanied by one of Richmond Party members are alone.

[redacted] proposed that [redacted] arrange to go with GEORGE to see JOHN DREW, because 'we've about wore him out going to see him, and he might not welcome us.' [redacted] agreed: and wanted to know of MYERS, 'when do you want to arrange it?' MYERS said, 'well we've worked out several to see for tonight and tomorrow so I'll have to be in Chapel Hill, N. C. Tuesday, as that group of students whom I spoke to want to see me again, so maybe you can set it up for Wednesday night. A group of people was written down by [redacted] and given to MYERS as ones to see. Some of these were: [redacted] GEORGE WHITE, MYERS would see leaders of the State CIO-AFL at their office, by himself, where he would raise the question of labor rallying around the fight against GOLDWATER.

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[redacted]

[redacted] and MYERS discussed a coming District Meeting, and decided that it would be around the end of Sept. in which, MYERS, GREEN, [redacted] and [redacted] would get together. b6 b7C

"In discussing about seeing some former party contacts in Suffolk [redacted] raised the question, "of if you could see [redacted] who is visiting in Norfolk, but expecting to go back tomorrow, he could give you the names of contacts there." b6 b7C

[redacted] stated:

'When [redacted] and [redacted] was down recently, we went down there and [redacted] and [redacted] looked up [redacted] and [redacted] They were very glad to see them.' 'You can find out their address by going to the Peanut Union Office in Suffolk, and asking for them. b6 b7C

"MYERS stated that he would follow out this suggestion at the earliest opportunity.'

"Note this sheet added because of error in numbering page, in which numbers were jumped from Page 16 to 18, deleting number 17.

1. Endorsed the New York Report, and agreed to follow out the Party fight against GOLDWATER and election of JOHNSON.
2. Agreed to the proposed mailing of GUS HALL's Report on GOLDWATER and the elections.
3. Agreed to work in the Third District of Va. for election of JOHNSON and defeat of GOLDWATER plus work for Dr. HADDOCK.
4. Assigned [redacted] to get in contact with [redacted] and possible go over to see him if possible. Try to raise money from [redacted] for party. b6 b7C
5. Endorsed [redacted] report on Youth Conference.
6. Agreed that Richmond would take care of [redacted] part in the mailing, because of her illness.

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- [REDACTED]
7. Agreed on having GEORGE MYERS go to see GEORGE WHITE, [REDACTED] and others not revealed, in regards to GOLDWATER, and elections.
 8. Agreed that [REDACTED] would go with MYERS to see [REDACTED].
 9. Agreed that the Dist. Committee would meet at end of Sept.

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"FORMER PARTY BRANCH IN DANVILLE, VA.

"In course of conversation, [REDACTED] revealed the following: 'That there used to be a Communist Party branch in Danville, Va. composed of seven members, mostly women, but it had faded out when a union went down there.' No names was mentioned as to subjects.

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[REDACTED]

"In discussing the possibility of having GEORGE MYERS go see [REDACTED] stated that: 'We would have to see her tonight, because she is expecting to go to Los Angeles, tomorrow to a convention.'

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"CAMBRIDGE, MD.-CIVIL RIGHTS/MARXIST LITERATURE:

"During a discussion on activity in Maryland, GEORGE MYERS stated that: 'At Cambridge, Md., during the Civil Rights demonstrations, we were able to get some of the Youth Demonstrators to give out several hundred copies of our literature.'

"WORKER READERS/ BUCKINGHAM, VA.

"GEORGE MYERS reported that: 'at one time we were giving out free copies of The Worker accompanied by a card offered a free mailing of more copies.' 'We recived some of these cards back requesting free copies.' 'One of the persons were: [REDACTED] Buckingham, Va.' MYERS wanted to know where Buckingham was'. He was told about 50 miles from Richmond, Va. MYERS gave the name and address to the Richmond People for adding to their mailing lists.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] announced that he would have to leave the meeting if it held late, because he had to make a trip. That he would have to catch the Fifteen til five down town. He did not reveal whether this would be a train or bus. Later arrangement was made to have [REDACTED] and GEORGE go with him as the meeting broke early. [REDACTED] at first offered to drive him, but [REDACTED] said 'you'll probably need time to get ready to go home.' It was not determined where [REDACTED] was going.

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"GEORGE MYERS ACTIVITIES

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"According to plans announced by GEORGE MYERS, he would go to see contact on Sunday night, Monday, and leave for Chapel Hill, N. C., either Monday night or Tuesday morning. He would be back in Richmond on Wednesday, where [REDACTED] and he would go to see [REDACTED] Wednesday evening. He would then likely leave for Baltimore late Wednesday night, and go to Mass. to visit relatives at the end of the week."

9/1
10/13
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-132460)

DATE: 8/19/64

FROM : SA JOHN F. LANGTRY (# 42)

SUBJECT: CP METALS CLUB
IS - C

Identity of source: [redacted], who has furnished reliable info in past (conceal)

b7D

Description of info: Meeting of CP Metals Club in NYC on 7/30/64

Date received: 8/10/64

Received by: SA JOHN F. LANGTRY (oral)

Original location: [redacted]

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Information received from informant was dictated by SA LANGTRY to [redacted] on 8/11/64, transcribed on 8/11/64, and authenticated by informant on 8/12/64.

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A copy of informant's oral report follows:

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1 - [redacted] (INV) (42)
1 - NY 100-132430 (CPUSA, NYD IND. DIV.) (42)
1 - NY 100-128809 (CPUSA, NYD STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY) (42)
1 - NY 100-64013 [redacted] (47)
1 - NY 100-25623 (ERIC BERT) (42)
1 - NY 100-96560 [redacted] (47)
1 - NY 100-139834 (NALC) (41)
1 - NY 100-128815 (CPUSA, NYD NEGRO MATTERS) (42)
1 - NY 100-99946 [redacted] (46)
1 - NY 100-127290 [redacted] (47)
1 - NY 100-65320 [redacted] (47)
1 - NY 100-132460 (CP METALS CLUB) (42)

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JFL:mje
(12)

~~100-132460~~
100-153735-12
Searched Indexed
Serialized Filed
AUG 19 1964
FBI - NEW YORK
Plasme

NY 100-132460

August 10, 1964

On July 30, 1964, a CP Metals Club meeting was held at the residence of [redacted] NYC. Those CP members present included:

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[redacted]
ERIC BERT

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[redacted] acted as [redacted] for this club meeting and announced the agenda as a discussion on current shop problems.

[redacted] reviewed for those present the contract negotiations of her union, [redacted] with Singer Supreme Knitting Company. She also discussed the recent Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) Convention held in May and the Executive Board meeting held within the past month.

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In answer to a question by ERIC BERT, she stated that so far she has been too busy to discuss with shop personnel anyone who would be interested in coming into the Party. She mentioned that [redacted] was supposed to have talked to [redacted] to see if he wished to return to the Party, but so far they have received no report from [redacted] on this conversation.

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Inasmuch as the full club membership was not present, an informal discussion concerning shop problems was held and not much business was discussed.

It was decided that the next meeting would be held at [redacted] residence on August 13th, and on August 27th, a meeting would be held at the residence of [redacted]

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-26603-C40)

Date: 8/27/64

FROM : SA ROBERT E. JONES (46)

SUBJECT: BRONX COUNTY CP
IS-C

- 1 - New York [redacted] (Inv.) [redacted] (46)
- 1 - New York (100-26603-01934) (TREMONT CLUB) (46)
- 1 - New York (100-26603-01838) (NITE RICEMAN CLUB) (46)
- 1 - New York (100-47060) [redacted] (46)
- 1 - New York (100-74453) [redacted] (46)
- 1 - New York (100-135252) [redacted] (46) (PGS. 3,7)
- 1 - New York (100-13460) [redacted] (46) (PG. 3)
- 1 - New York (100-72947) [redacted] (46) "
- 1 - New York (100-108992) [redacted] (46) "
- 1 - New York (100-112292) [redacted] (46) (PGS. 3,7)
- 1 - New York (100-153488) [redacted] (46) "
- 1 - New York (100-99195) [redacted] (46) "
- 1 - New York (100-71043) [redacted] (46) "
- 1 - New York (100-151987) (DU BOIS CLUB) (42) (PG. 3)
- 1 - New York (100-97167) (POLITICAL AFFAIRS) (42) (PG. 4)
- 1 - New York (100-80640) (CP USA NEGRO QUESTION) (42) "
- 1 - New York (100-84994) (GUS HARR) (42) (PGS. 4,6)
- 1 - New York (100-269) (HENRY WINSTON) (42) (PG. 4)
- 1 - New York (100-79717) (CP USA POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-138651) [redacted] (42) (PGS. 5,6)
- 1 - New York (100-118174) [redacted] (42) (PG. 5)
- 1 - New York (100-100152) (MORT SCHEER) (42) "
- 1 - New York (100-129629) [redacted] (42) (PGS. 7,8,9)
- 1 - New York (100-128815) (CP USA NYD NEGRO QUESTION) (42)
- 1 - New York (97-169) (PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS) (42) (PG. 7)
- 1 - New York (100-26603-C40) ()

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REJ:tml
(26)

100-153735-13140-80640

Searched... Indexed...
Serialized... Filed...

AUG 27 1964
FBI-NEW YORK

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten initials]

NY 100-

Identity of Source:

b7D

Description of info:

Joint Tremont-Nat Richman
CP Club Meeting.

Date Received:

8/21/64

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Original Located:

A copy of informant's report follows:

Date of report Aug. 13,-1964.

On Wednesday night Aug. 12, the Tremont Club and the Nat Richman Club, of the Bronx Communist Party held a joint meeting, at the Bronx Cultural Center 868 E. 180 St.

Present at this meeting were, [redacted]

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There were two points proposed by [redacted] for reports and discussion, 1 - on next Wednesday Aug. 19, here at the Center there will be an enlarged Bronx County Council Meeting at which time representatives from the Youth, who attended the recent conference in San Francisco will give a report. He has been assured that at least seven of these young people will attend and will supplement the main report with their own thinking and experiences.

[redacted] also mentioned that a new youth club has been set up in the Bronx, and is to be called the Du Poise Club and they are anxious to function but need our support which will also outlined at this next meeting.

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[redacted] urged each and every one of us to contact our own people and even others who think along the same lines as we do so as to insure a large attendance and encourage the youth in their work.

He is so enthused with the youth and their probably because his own children, son and daughter are very active, and for the last few days groups of young people are visiting at his house planning and filled with enthusiasm.

There were some questions about the youth but [redacted] deferred answering them because he would rather the youths answer the questions themselves.

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[redacted] brought up the question of whether it was advisable in having this meeting at this time, in the midst of summer, when so many people are away and will miss this report and because of its importance he thought that a latter date possibly in Sept. would have been better.

The answer [] gave was that the youth are anxious to get started that they themselves proposed this meeting, and that certain objectives and help must be considered soon and we must supply that help now.

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[] brought with him some new literature, the new format of the Political Affairs for Aug. two pamphlets on the Negro question one by GUS HALL and the other by HENRY WINSTON, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and another called the "Eleventh Hour" by GUS HALL. This was the complete text of a recent speech he made at a National Committee meeting held not too long ago.

[] said that this pamphlet is so important in view of the present political struggle and for the forthcoming elections, that each person should take several copies and distribute them among our neighbors and friends.

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The other point on the agenda was a up to the minute discussion on the present political situation and he also tied in the Civil Rights struggle, the recent uprisings here in the City, Rochester, Petterson Elizabeth etc.

The GOLDWATER threat in our Country was compared to the Fascist threat during and before World war 2. This threat is increasind daily as the forces behind him become stronger and stronger.

In the presence of a GOLDWATER on the political scene there is the threat of a nuclear war, of uprisings among the Civil Rights groups around the Country, because of his stand and his statements.

We must begin now to defeat him because if we wait too long it will be too late to stop him. We must see that people get out and register to vote, we must join with groups, organizations, labor unions and every media to insure a resounding defeat for GOLDWATER in the November elections.

In the light of the present world situation, in Viet Nam, in Cyprus, in Africa and elsewhere if GOLDWATER was in office we would not be here to tell it because he would unleash the bomb upon the defensless people of those Countries,

In view of the Civil Rights struggle, [] said that it has been a hot summer so far but there is no guarantee that it will not be a hotter one in the coming months ahead; if some of the problems facing our Country are not solved soon.

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In the past few days the anti school segregation organization [] pledges an all out fight against the proposed schoolplan, and this promises to be a big issue in the coming campaign.

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Day by day we see the support for GOLDWATER increasing even though some Republicans such as [] and others have pledged not to support GOLDWATER because of his extremist policies.

Again on Civil Rights demonstrations, rioting and the recent uprisings in the Negro Communities of Harlem, Bedford, Stuyvesant, Rochester and now Elizabeth and Patterson, New Jersey, [] called them justified and said that this is not the last of these uprisings, and unless the needs of the Negro around jobs, housing, Civil Rights etc. are met then we can expect more of the same.

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Here [] cited the case of [] of the Progressive Labor movement, who during one of these demonstrations was arrested, he claimed to be a Communist, but he is no more a Communist because he was expelled from the Party a few years back along with [] and [].

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He claims to follow the line of the Chinese Communist and we know how that line differs from our own line.

It was interesting to note how much publicity was given to this case by the Capitalist Press and how, one of them in an interview, after GUS HALL appeared on television to denounce EPTON, gave a two or three column on EPTON and only paragraph to what GUS HALL said on television.

Taking all these things into consideration that EPTON does not represent the Communist Party of the U.S. he is not a member, having been expelled, and does not speak for the Party, nevertheless we will support him in his fight against the fifty year odd law which he is charged with, and will do our utmost to see that that law is declared unconstitutional and also because it is a law that is designed mainly against the Negro people.

After the two reports, there were some questions mainly around the EPTON statement that he was a Communist and how some of the Negro people will be fooled by this and also how this irresponsible leadership will hurt the cause of Civil Rights and of the struggle of the Negro people. Also how can one recognize this sort of irresponsible leadership and what must we do to combat it.

said that we in the Party should be aware of such people, there were extensive articles around their expulsion, statements from our leaders, articles in our paper, and also of their connection with the Progressive Labor movement, another statement that they follow the Chinese Party line.

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The statement by EPTON that he was a Communist and of his statements to the Press, further we can see that they are not the representatives of the Negro people, nor are they responsible leaders because when they called for a mass demonstration soon thereafter only a handful showed up and this showed them up for what they were. They cannot gain the confidence of the people and this is very important in the Civil Rights struggle.

The following people from the Tremont Club paid dues, [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] gave to the sustaining fund, and on a proposal by [redacted] ten dollars was collected for an ad or greeting in the Labor day edition of the Worker.

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Prior to the close of the meeting [redacted] asked [redacted] to tell what he knew about the recent expulsion of BILL ALBERTSON, she cannot get over the shock, that a person in such a high position in the Party, with so much responsibility should do such a thing, it is hard to believe.

[redacted] asked how many present were at a meeting a short time back when this subject was discussed, about four or five people raised their hands and all from the Nat Richman Club.

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[redacted] said that even though this was taken up and discussed when it happened he will gladly fill us in on what has happened and what is being done in order to bring this case to a speedy conclusion.

About the time that this happened a few months back BILL ALBERTSON was told to take a vacation he was severed from the Party and anyone connected with the Party for about two weeks.

According to [redacted] the Party was the recipient of an eight page document, received by mail, and its contents were written to a JOE and signed by BILL.

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The contents of the document were of such a nature that various Party activities and information, areas of work commissions, and other such Party activities, of a nature that only a person of BILL ALBERTSON capacity could have access too.

In a concluding paragraph the writer claimed to need money for reparing his car and for his services asked for more money.

Needless to say when the document was completely studied and reread, all who read it immediately noted the similarity in the handwriting of BILL ALBERTSON and the document. Available were many articles, letters etc. which BILL wrote over the years and all agreed that both matched perfectly.

The Party immediately set up a Commission of leading responsible people to study every aspect of this document and while BILL was away on vacation they took both the document and copies of his writing to a few reliable handwriting experts, not divulging the source or who was involved and when the experts rendered their findings the results were that, both the document and the hand writing were made by the same person.

Upon his return from vacation BILL was confronted with the document and the report of the handwriting expert and as [] put it, BILL did not express indignation, nor anger, nor surprise, but remained calm, and denied the charge.

This in itself was contrary to every thing natural and as [] put it, if he was accused of such a thing after many years in the Party and by people who he had associated with over the years he would be raving mad and would want to be heard.

In any event this commission will examine every aspect of the case and delve into BILL'S background and see if they can come up with a good reason as to the credibility of the BILL'S charge, and also, if they can uncover where the Party failed if the above is true, in allowing such a person to assume the positions and leadership and responsibilities at a time when our Party is fighting for its survival.

It is equally important that such action to expell him was forthcoming because, when the Party is fighting the McCarran Act, the Landrum Griffith Act and many other Constitutional Cases of the Party and some of its leaders and members it was necessary to save face and not be subject to criticism from every source.

It was brought out that BILL was divorced and at that time his wife accused him of being a stoolpigeon and an informer, the Commission will seek to go back ten or fifteen years and contact, if possible his wife, and to try and ascertain why she said such a thing about him at that time, to see if it had any bearing on the charges against him.

Everyone was taken aback and could not understand such a thing happening but some of the conclusions related by those present was that it was frameup by the F.B.I. this document could have been written by them and mailed so as to cause confusion in the Party and among its leaders and members because of its small membership and inactivity as compared with the strength of its members and activity a few years ago.

In any event the end of this case is not in sight and no more information is available at present.

The meeting was adjourned with [] reminding everyone not to forget the special meeting next Wed. here at the Center; and also to take extra copies of all the literature here on the table.

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1 1/2
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-139834)
FROM : SA JOHN F. LANGTRY (42)
SUBJECT: COMINFIL
NEGRO-AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
IS - C

DATE: 8/28/64

Identity of source: [redacted] who has furnished reliable info in the past (conceal) b7D
Description of info: NALC CP Caucus held in NYC
Date received: 8/22/64
Received by: SA JOHN F. LANGTRY (oral)
Original location: [redacted] b7D

Information received from informant was dictated by SA JOHN F. LANGTRY to [redacted] on 8/24/64, transcribed on 8/24/64, and authenticated by informant on 8/26/64. b6 b7C

A copy of informant's oral report follows:

b7D
1 - [redacted] (INV) (42)
1 - NY 100-128809 (CPUSA-NYD-STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY) (42)
1 - NY 100-128823 (CPUSA-NYD-DOMESTIC ADM.) (42)
1 - NY 100-153693 (DISRUPTION OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION) (42)
1 - NY 157-1175 (MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT) (42)
1 - NY 157-1223 (CORE) (42)
1 - NY 157-1227 (SNICK) (42)
1 - NY 157e (FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY) (42)
1 - NY 100-133660 [redacted] (45)
1 - NY 100-136577 [redacted] (45)
1 - NY 100-101936 [redacted] (45)
1 - NY 100-85964 [redacted] (45)
1 - NY 100-146919 [redacted] (46)
1 - NY 100-86236 [redacted] (46)
1 - NY 100-15946 [redacted] (47)
1 - NY 100-151932 (CPUSA-NYD-MATTERS) (42)
1 - NY 100-139834 (41)

JFL:rvs
(17)

100-153735-14
Searched _____ Indexed _____
Serialized _____ Filed _____
AUG 28 1964
FBI-New York

John Connelley
[Signature]

NY 100-139834

August 22, 1964

On August 22, 1964, a Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) CP Caucus was held at the residence of [redacted] NYC. Those CP members in attendance included:

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] acted as chairman for this meeting and announced that the agenda would consist of:

b6
b7C

1. A report by [redacted] on the brewery situation
2. A report on the NALC Executive Board meeting by [redacted]

[redacted] described the progress that he has been making at Schaefer Brewery in regard to the hiring of Negroes in the local out there. He stated that he had brought three men who had seniority to see [redacted] who is on the Human Rights Commission. [redacted] asked the men to write out their grievances and present them to the Human Rights Commission where he could ask questions and attempt to move their case forward.

b6
b7C

[redacted] made her report on the NALC Executive Board meeting and mentioned quite strongly the State of the Race Conference to be held in Washington in October. She also mentioned that her Local, [redacted] had pledged to sign up 25 members for the NALC.

b6
b7C

JL

NY 100-139834

[redacted] stated that he was pleased with the progress being made by the NALC CP Caucus group and that [redacted] should get membership applications so that the Party could also sign up members for the NALC. [redacted] asked [redacted] how they could get [redacted] on the Grievance Committee of the New York Chapter of the NALC, and [redacted] on the Political Action Committee. [redacted] told them that [redacted] and [redacted] should show up at the next New York Chapter NALC meeting and when a call for volunteers for committee work is made they should volunteer.

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b7C

At this meeting it was learned that the Freedom Democratic Party, 100 Fifth Avenue, Room 803, New York City, YUkon 9-1313, was planning on having a demonstration with the cooperation of other organizations in Atlantic City, N.J., on August 24th. The other organizations consisted of:

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
CORE
Mississippi Project Parents Committee
The Metropolitan Conference for Civil Rights Action
Committee

It was announced that buses would leave Union Square on August 24th at 8:00 p.m. for Atlantic City. At 5:00 P.M. they plan to demonstrate at the Columbus Plaza in Atlantic City protesting for civil rights and the seating of the integrated Mississippi delegation who are fighting the regular Mississippi delegation.

Later delegates would be picked to go to Convention Hall to demonstrate. [redacted] stated that he intended to participate in this delegation and would go down with the Freedom Democratic Party contingent.

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Albany

DATE: August 28, 1964

FROM : Director, FBI (100-3-116)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(BUDED 11/1/64)

The Bureau has always recognized that there is communist influence in the racial movement. Our investigations of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), allied groups and individuals sympathetic to communism have borne this out. Simultaneous with the increasing tempo of activities in the racial field, we witnessed a stepping up of communist activities to influence the racial movement. These activities have taken a variety of forms ranging from mere general verbal support to actual direct-action influence. The subversives involved are also of various shades--some are bona fide current members of the CPUSA or such a basic revolutionary group as the Socialist Workers Party; some are former members of these groups; and still others encompass a wide variety and degree of subversive associations and connections, past and present.

Our investigations developing this type of information have also been under the title of a variety of matters such as CPUSA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters; communist infiltration of various organizations such as the Congress of Racial Equality, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the like; investigations of numerous subversive individuals active in the racial movement; investigations of communist fronts and other miscellaneous organizations; and a great many racial disturbances and other racial matters which we have investigated under the Racial Matter character.

There has been no letup in the activities requiring our investigative attention. Rather, there have been increasing evidences of a continuing upsurge in racial activities. The news media of recent months mirror the civil rights issue as probably the number one domestic issue in the political spectrum. There are clear and unmistakable signs that we

Enc.

2 - All offices (Enc.)

100-153735-15
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....

1 1964

NEW YORK

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Letter to Albany
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-3-116

are in the midst of a social revolution with the racial movement as its core. The Bureau, in meeting its responsibilities in this area, is an integral part of this revolution. Making our work more difficult has been the controversial nature of the issues involved.

With the foregoing as a background to underscore the extreme importance of this matter, the Bureau desires to again emphasize the absolute necessity for affording all aspects of this matter prompt, decisive, imaginative, aggressive and intensive investigative effort, as well as insuring that the Bureau is promptly advised, on a continuing basis, of all pertinent developments. The Bureau's responsibilities as to dissemination must be evermore borne in mind and pertinent information submitted in a memorandum suitable for dissemination.

In addition, the Bureau desires the field to compile in a single investigative report pertinent information developed to date, with a subsequent updating by the submission of investigative reports on a quarterly basis. These reports should include information heretofore reported in the section entitled "Negro Question--Communist Influence in Racial Matters" of the quarterly reports pertaining to the CPUSA, as well as information being regularly reported under the many other titles referred to in paragraph two, page one, of instant communication. It will no longer be necessary to include a section concerning this matter in the Party reports; however, there should continue to be a reporting of this information under the various other titles. It is recognized that there will be some duplication in reporting. However, this is necessary in order to adequately investigate and report the substantive matters and at the same time provide for a centralized reporting, thus facilitating the necessary evaluation and analysis by the Bureau and other agencies and officials of the Government.

The Bureau is closing its subfile, 100-3-116, and opening a new file, 100-442529, which will be devoted exclusively to this matter and be entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters, Internal Security - C" (code name "CIRM"). This instruction is effective immediately and is applicable not only to the reports discussed herein but to all communications in this matter. Note that "CPUSA" has been dropped from the

Letter to Albany
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-3-116

title as we are concerned with all communist efforts, whether they be of the Communist Party or other communist groups. Each field office should likewise close its file or subfile relating to the CPUSA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters, and open a new file or subfile relating to this matter. This new file shall serve as a repository for all pertinent information and thus facilitate the submission of the required quarterly reports.

The initial investigative report in this matter, as succeeding reports, will be designed to precisely spell out the full extent of the communist influence. It will separate words and intentions from actions; mere participation from direct influence; and the bona fide communist from the mere "do-gooder." It shall serve as an in-depth factual analysis of the entire problem of communist influence in racial matters. It will not include information concerning legitimate efforts in the racial movement where there is no communist taint. Material for the initial report is, for the most part, already available--it is spread throughout the CPUSA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters, file and related files mentioned above. The field's task, then, is the comprehensive review of all pertinent files; the cataloging and documenting of all pertinent information in accordance with a prescribed outline and certain guidelines; and the submission of same to the Bureau.

A secondary purpose to be accomplished by the review and preparation of the initial report will be to enable the field, and the Bureau as well, to make a self-analysis of all facets of our investigation in this area so that we may expand and intensify our investigations of those phases indicating a need thereof.

Instructions--Guidelines

All offices are instructed to review all pertinent files, pending and closed, which will uncover the type of information desired as indicated by the outline which is an enclosure to this communication. While those files mentioned above should contain most of the information needed, they are only intended as a guide and should not be considered as all-inclusive.

Letter to Albany
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-3-116

(1) The initial investigative report is intended to primarily depict the current situation rather than serve as a historical-type document. We are therefore principally concerned with the racial movement during the past year and three quarters. Use the period commencing 1/1/63 as a general guideline; however, extraordinary situations arising earlier should be considered for inclusion. Likewise, if a current situation had its genesis prior to 1/1/63 sufficient information prior to that date should be used to make the current situation meaningful.

(2) Generally speaking, it will be necessary for only the office covering an activity to report it, as well as the characterizations of persons involved. For example, if a racial demonstration took place in Cleveland with Cleveland residents involved, it should be reported by the Cleveland Office. If a New York Office informant reports on the Cleveland matter to the New York Office, it should not be reported by the New York Office but be considered by Cleveland in its submission as Cleveland will already have been sent such information by the New York Office. On the other hand, for such a far-flung activity as the 8/28/63 March on Washington, it will be incumbent upon each office having subjects who attended or otherwise participated to include the information in its submission.

(3) The attached outline should be followed as to the numbered and lettered items. Where further breakdowns by numbers and letters are practical, it will be permissible to do so.

(4) When an activity by an organization is reported under II, the details should not be repeated under III concerning the organization. It will be necessary only, under III, to refer to the particular activity as appearing under II.

(5) Where specific pertinent information set out in the outline is not available through file review, immediate discreet inquiry should be made to obtain same. For example, if the officers of an organization covered under III in the outline are not known, secure their identities. Only established reliable sources may be contacted in this regard without prior Bureau authority.

(6) It may be necessary in some instances for an office reporting on an activity to secure characterizing information regarding individuals and/or organizations from offices covering

Letter to Albany
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-3-116

those individuals or organizations. This should be done as soon as possible so that there will be no delay in the submission of the item by the originating (as to activity) office.

(7) An original and eight copies of all reports should be submitted by each field office. Any office which has absolutely no information to report, either in the initial report or the quarterly reports thereafter, is permitted to so advise the Bureau by letter in lieu of a report. If any positive information, however limited, is available, it must be submitted by report.

(8) The initial investigative report should be submitted to reach the Bureau by 11/1/64. Thereafter, quarterly reports should be submitted to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1 of each year.

(9) All main headings denoted by Roman numerals in the attached outline must be accounted for in all reports. If there is no information to report under a particular main heading, the heading should appear, followed by a statement "No information developed."

(10) As to individuals involved, we are concerned primarily with subversive characterizing information coincident with the period of activity. For example, if an individual organized, participated in or was otherwise associated with a racial activity on 1/1/64, his membership in the CPUSA and other subversive groups as of that date would be most pertinent. Of course, if a subversive connection as of the date of activity cannot be established, the next best thing would be to establish a subversive connection as soon prior to the activity as possible. Generally speaking, characterizations of individuals should be as succinct and pointed as possible. For example, if an individual's Party membership is established, a long recitation of other connections, such as with fronts, would be unnecessary. Good judgment must be exercised in characterizing individuals, as with all other phases relating to the collection of facts for the report. If a person holds a particularly key position in the racial movement and, besides being a Party member also has a long history of communist activities, it may be well to very briefly summarize his subversive background. When characterizing

Letter to Albany
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-3-116

a person as a Party member, indicate the highest position held in the Party. When referring to former Party members, include dates of membership.

(11) The term "communist" should be interpreted in its broad sense as including persons not only adhering to the principles of the CPUSA itself, but also to such splinter and offshoot groups as the Socialist Workers Party, Progressive Labor and the like.

(12) The characterizations of individuals and organizations should be handled in the same manner as presently prescribed for security reports.

(13) Unless otherwise indicated herein, the regular report writing rules for security reports shall be applicable.

File-Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

048-16-83475-1 GPO

File 100-153755-16 Date 5/5/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

Pending Closed

Serial No.	Description of Serial	Date Charged
	Serial sent to Bureau, per Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77, titled; Bernard S. Lee v. Clarence M. Kelley, et. al. BuFile 62-117194d	

Section #23
Employee

RECHARGE

Date _____

To _____ From _____
Initials of Clerk { _____ } Date { _____ }

Date Charged _____

Employee _____

Location _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

DATE: 9/1/64

FROM : SUPV. [redacted] #42

b6
b7c

SUBJECT: CIRM

Attached is a copy of Bureau letter dated 8/28/64, captioned, "CPUSA-NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; IS-C."

The Bureau has advised it is closing CPUSA-NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; IS-C, and opening a case entitled, "COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C" (Bufile 100-442529). This case concerns itself with all Communist efforts, demonstrations, participation, etc., in racial matters. Under this new title, a variety of matters will be handled. Included are such matters as, CPUSA-Negro Question, COMINFIL; CORE; Progressive Labor; Socialist Workers Party; subversive individuals active in the racial movement; Communist front organizations, etc.

Bureau has directed that an overall report on Communist influence in racial matters be prepared to reach the Bureau by 11/1/64. Details of the preparation are set out in attached. Each section should advise Section #42 by 9/7/64, which files the section will review for this report, bearing in mind we must review closed as well as pending matters. Each section is responsible for reviewing cases normally handled by the section.

Inserts for report should be furnished to Section 42 by 10/9/64. These should be typed double spaced in narrative form with the source shown at the end of pertinent paragraphs, e.g., [redacted] 8/5/64). All individuals and organizations must be fully characterized.

b7D

- 1-Supervisor #41
- 1-Supervisor #42
- 1-Supervisor #43
- 1-Supervisor #44
- 1-Supervisor #45
- 1-Supervisor #46
- 1-Supervisor #47
- ① NY (100-153735) (42)
- JJK:rmv emv
- (8)

100-153735-12

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
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42	SEP 1 1964
FBI - NEW YORK	
J.F. O'Connell	



TO ALL SUPERVISORS, DIV. IV

9/1/64

SAC D. E. RONEY

POWDEM

SAC W. M. ALEXANDER was advised this morning by the NY County District Attorney's Office that the State Grand Jury hearing evidence concerning Police Lt. THOMAS GILLIGAN in connection with his fatal shooting of JAMES POWELL on 7/16/64, will probably return a no true bill today. This information will very likely make newspaper headlines some time later today.

THIS INFORMATION SHOULD NOT BE RELEASED TO ANY SOURCE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU UNTIL IT HAS BEEN PUBLICIZED.

Supervisors should immediately alert agents to contact all security sources and racial informants, once this information has been made public, to instruct them to be on the alert to immediately report to this office any information they may receive or can develop through their own channels as to any possible acts of violence, demonstrations, picketing, or other incidents which may occur as a result of the Grand Jury action.

Any such information received from sources should be furnished to Section 42 in order that it may be furnished to the Bureau expeditiously and without delay.

1 - All supervisors
1 - NY 100-153735 (CIRM)(42)
1 - NY 157-892 (42)

DER:mfd
(11)

100-153735-18

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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SEP 1 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

(10)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NY (100-153735)

DATE: 9/1/64

FROM : SAC D. E. RONEY *R*

SUBJECT: CIRM

ASST. DIR.	
ADM. ASST.	
CHIEF OF BUREAU	
IDENT. DIV.	
INTELL. DIV.	
INSPECTION	
LABORATORY	
LEGAL COUNSEL	
PLANNING & EVALUATION	
TRAINING	
COMM. AFF. DIV.	
RECORDS & COMM. DIV.	
SECRETARY	

JME
Yancy

RACIAL SITUATION, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
RM

At 5:30 p.m., 8/31/64, I received a telephone call from Supervisor C. D. BRENNAN at the Bureau who advised as follows:

The Baltimore Office just advised the Bureau that a source of unknown reliability had reported that a group, including two Communists who had been involved in the Harlem riots, was now in Baltimore for the purpose of stirring up riots in Baltimore over the Labor Day weekend. Mr. BRENNAN said the Baltimore Office had received this information from a local radio station, who in turn had received it from one [redacted] who is a known member of the John Birch Society. The Baltimore Office is continuing efforts to check out the authenticity of this report.

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The Bureau instructed that the NYO contact appropriate sources in an effort to corroborate or disprove this allegation, and should alert all sources to immediately report any indication that persons from NY had gone, or were going, to Baltimore to stir up racial trouble this coming weekend. The Bureau specifically instructed that we ascertain the present whereabouts of certain active communists in the Harlem riots such as [redacted] and JESSE GRAY. The Bureau said we should check with our Progressive Labor Movement sources to determine whether any members of that group may be involved in this alleged activity.

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The Bureau also instructed that I telephone the Newark Office to relay similar instructions to Newark and to specifically request Newark to determine the whereabouts and activities this weekend of Negro leader [redacted]

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- 1 - Sup. 42
- 1 - Sup. 44
- 1 - NY 100-153735

DER:mfd
(4)

100-153735-19

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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13 SEP 1 1964	
NEW YORK	

J. O. Emmell

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NY 100-153735

Accordingly, at approximately 5:45 p.m. I spoke with
Supervisor [redacted] in the Newark Office.

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Results of our inquiries in this matter should be
furnished to the Bureau and Baltimore by teletype.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

SAC [redacted]

DATE:

9-2-64

b6

b7C

FROM :

SA [redacted]

SUBJECT:

CIRM 100-153735
15-C

1 Xerox copy requested of report of District Attorney N.Y. County, re death of James Powell, 7-16-64.

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

100-153735-20
O'Connell, J.

Done 9-2-64

DE

JAC
Super 10/2



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
September 2, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, United States of America
Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial Matters (CIRM)
Internal Security - C

Jesse Williard Gray
Security Matter - C

A confidential source who was in a position to furnish reliable information furnished the following information July 29, 1964 and August 26, 1964:

Samuel Rubin, [redacted] New York City, former owner of Faberge, Incorporated (perfumes), 5 West 54th Street, sold this business sometime ago and set up a tax-exempt foundation, namely the Samuel Rubin Foundation, Incorporated, at his residence address. Disbursements of funds from the foundation are made with the approval of Samuel Rubin, although his son, [redacted] daughter, [redacted] [redacted] and an attorney not identified, apparently have a voice in determining to whom contributions should be made.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Searched _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

100-153735-21

CIRM

Jesse Williard Gray

This source related that his attention was called to Jesse Gray and his work in behalf of the Negro tenants in Harlem through newspaper accounts. As an altruistic gesture, he met with Jesse Gray in January, 1964, in New York City, and was impressed with the account given by Jesse Gray of his endeavors to relieve slum conditions in Harlem.

Jesse Gray related that he received small contributions from Negro residents, but nothing higher than \$10.00. Gray indicated that he needed a sound truck. Source was inclined to arrange a financial contribution for Gray, and accordingly, summoned some of his wealthy friends and clients for a meeting with Gray. This meeting was arranged the following week and according to the source, Gray gave a good account of himself and his work. However, subsequent to this meeting, source learned through a friend [redacted]

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[redacted]
withhold information. This led the source to discourage his clients from contributing to Jesse Gray. All his clients accordingly declined to contribute to Gray, with the exception of the Samuel Rubin Foundation. About February, 1964, he learned from [redacted]

[redacted] It should be noted that Jesse Gray is leader of the Harlem Community Council on Housing.

Source continued that it was mainly through the [redacted]

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CIRM

Jesse Williard Gray

Source did not know the use to which this sum was expended by Gray, but presumed it was allocated to a sound truck. Source stated the contribution was made directly to a Negro church in Harlem, New York City, possibly Presbyterian and then turned over to Jesse Gray.

It should be noted that the Mt. Morris Presbyterian Church, West 122nd Street and Mt. Morris Park West, Harlem, New York City, is situated a short distance from Jesse Gray's Community Council on Housing, 6 East 117th Street, New York City.

The "New York Times", July 20, 1964, page 16, in an article entitled "Guerrilla War Urged in Harlem", indicated that Jesse Gray was speaker at a rally held at the Mt. Morris Presbyterian Church, mentioned above. An audience of approximately 500 individuals attended this rally.

A second confidential source advised in 1953 and 1954, that Samuel Rubin was described as a "Party angel" in that he contributed substantial sums of money to the Communist Party (CP) between 1945 and 1948.

In an interview with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on March 22, 1954, Samuel Rubin admitted, during World War II, he donated money to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC). Samuel Rubin stated that he has contributed to numerous organizations and might possibly have also contributed to the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy (CDFEP)

CIRM

Jesse Williard Gray

and to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF).

The JAFRC, the CDFEP and the NCASF have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third confidential source advised in September, 1957, that one Rubin, owner of a perfume business, was a contributor to the CP up until approximately 1955.

A fourth confidential source advised in March, 1956, that on March 26, 1956, [redacted] while attending the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, was present at a public meeting sponsored by the University of Wisconsin chapter of the Labor Youth League (LYL).

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b7c

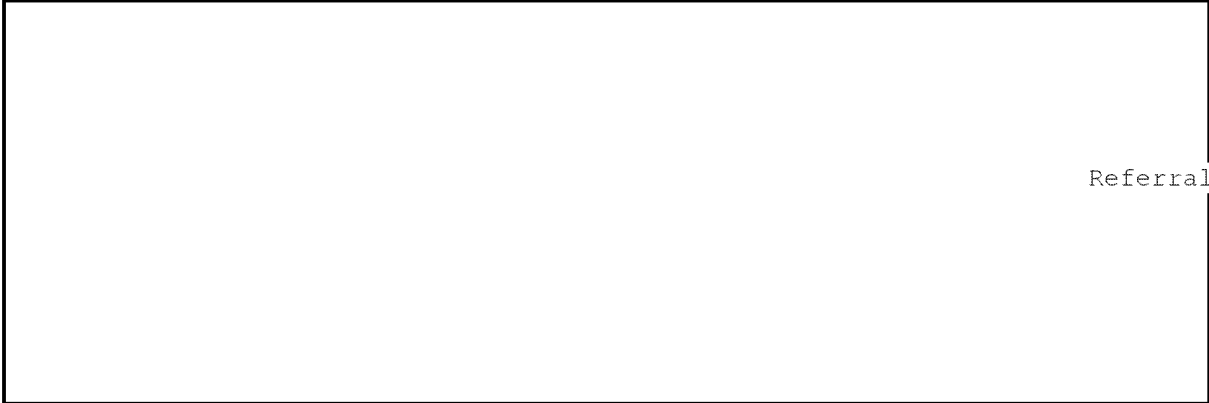
The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A fifth confidential source advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been the Organizer for the Harlem Region of the CP, but this position terminated during November, 1958.

A sixth confidential source advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District CP, Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP.

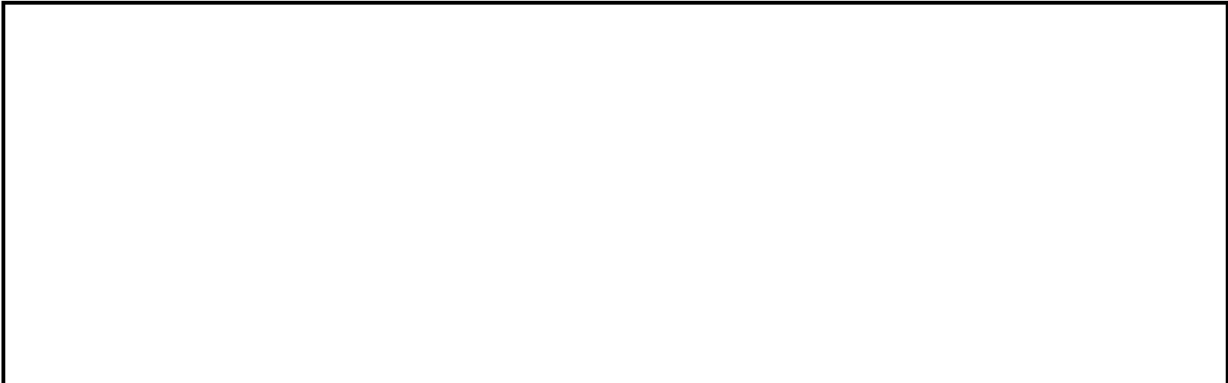
CIRM

Jesse Williard Gray



Referral/Consult

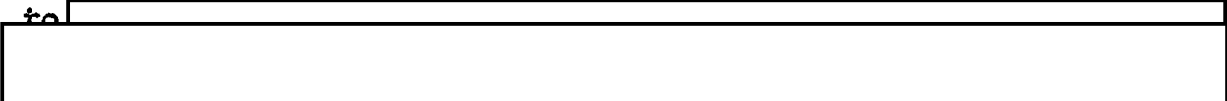
Confidential source number 7 furnished the following information August 28, 1964:



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The above information is not to be made public except upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. addressed to



An eighth confidential source on March 9, 1964, advised that Jesse Gray contacted [redacted] and informed him that he (Gray) knows a woman from whom he could

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CIRM

Jesse Williard Gray

get \$1000, but he needed a letter okayed by James Baldwin well-known Negro author and playwright. Gray asked [redacted] to prepare the letter. [redacted] promised to have it ready for Baldwin the next day.

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In July, 1962, [redacted] was considered by the CP, USA, as a member of its National Committee, according to confidential source number 2.

On July 31, 1964, confidential source number 9 advised that [redacted] on July 26, 1964, discussed attending a meeting on July 30, 1964, at the residence of [redacted], New York City, [redacted] stated that this was a meeting to help raise money in support of Jesse Gray. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was in the advertising field and connected with the "Saturday Review". [redacted] further stated that approximately \$30 was raised at a meeting at [redacted] home on the preceding Friday, July 24, 1964.

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[redacted] was considered a member of the New York Local, Correspondence Group, as of February 8, 1962. The Correspondence Group is a faction which broke away from the Johnson Forest Group. [redacted] as of May, 1962, was a [redacted] and as such was not a member of a formal organization.

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Confidential Source Number 9
February and May, 1962

The Johnson Forest Group, also known as Johnsonites, has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On August 18, 1964, confidential source number 10 advised that [redacted] contacted an individual at the Community Council on Housing, 6 East 117th Street, New York City, and gave a number at which he can be reached as

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CIRM

Jesse Williard Gray

YU 3-5555. This is the telephone number of "Saturday Review" 25 West 45th Street, New York City. This source stated that [redacted] was further described as a fellow that has money and wants to do something to help the "council."

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The Manhattan Address Telephone Directory,
July, 1964, lists [redacted]
New York City, [redacted]

All confidential sources referred to herein, unless otherwise indicated, have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 9/2/64

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
 (100-357847)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
 (100-91911)

SUBJECT: CIRM

JESSE WILLIARD GRAY
SM-C

ReBuairtel dated 8/14/64 and NYairtel 7/31/64.

Enclosed for Bureau are 10 copies of a LHM in above case. Information set forth in this LHM incorporates information previously set forth in referenced NY airtel plus additional information supplied by confidential sources, file review of pertinent NYO files and investigation conducted by NYO.

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[redacted] original source, was recontacted 8/26/64 by SA [redacted] and stated that he had received no additional information which identified the church in Harlem through which the grant to JESSE GRAY was made.

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Confidential sources utilized in attached LHM are identified as follows:

- 4 - Bureau (100-442529)(Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-357847)
- 1 - New York (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION, NY DIVISION)(#42)
- 1 - New York (100-152081) (COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF HOUSING)(#41)
- 1 - New York (100- [redacted]) (#46)
- 1 - New York (100-128457) (SAMUEL RUBIN) (#45)
- 1 - New York (100-113842)
- 1 - New York (100-153735)
- 1 - New York (100-91911)

100-153735-22

b6
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SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 2 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

VJA:mgs
(12)

NY 100-153735
100-91911

Confidential Source #1

[Redacted]

b6
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b7D

(Conceal at his request)

Confidential Source #2

NY 694-S*

Confidential Source #3

CG 5824-S*

Confidential Source #4

Former [Redacted]

b7D

Confidential Source #5

[Redacted]

Confidential Source #6

Confidential Source #7

[Redacted]

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NYC

Confidential Source #8

NY 4305-S*

Confidential Source #9

[Redacted]

b7D

Confidential Source #10

NY 4596-S*

[Redacted] furnished information herein to SA [Redacted]

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This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect the identities of NY 4305-S*, [Redacted] NY 4596-S*. Unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by above informants might impair their effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests.

b7D

NY 100-153735
100-91911

SAMUEL RUBIN is on the Reserve Index A, NYO.

[redacted] secured information concerning JESSE GRAY's appearance before the HCUA is Congressman DONALD G. BROTZMAN of Colo. With reference to the information obtained from Internal Revenue Service, NYC, it should be noted that no information was available as to disbursements from Samuel Rubin Foundation, Inc. for the year 1964. This information is not due for filing purposes until May, 1965.

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NYO indices reflect no pertinent information concerning [redacted]

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FBI NEW YORK

5-44PM EDT URGENT 9-2-64 MFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /6/ /100-442529/ /157-6-34/

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /157-892/ 1P

POWDEN DASH CIRM

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM /YAWF/ CONDUCTED PICKET LINE THIS DATE FROM ELEVEN FORTY FIVE AM TO TWELVE FIFTY PM AT CITY HALL, NYC. YAWF FORCES CONSISTED ON NINE YOUTHS CARRYING PLACARDS PROTESTING REFUSAL OF NEW YORK COUNTY GRAND JURY TO RETURN TRUE BILL AGAINST LIWUTENANT THOMAS R. GILLIGAN OF NYCPD.

PLACARDS UTILIZED PROCLAIMED "WE PROTEST WHITEWASH OF GILLIGAN"., b6
 AND COVER POLICE KILLING"., GRAND JURY b7C
FREES GILLIGAN IN WHITEWASH".

YAWF IDENTIFIED IN ALL PLACARDS.

NOL INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE DURING THIS ACTIVITY.

END

CORR FIRST WORD OF LAST LINE IS NO

SSSBH

OMS FBI WASH DC

100-153735-23

Searched	_____
Serialized	_____
Indexed	_____
Filed	_____

F B I

Date: 9/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-892)

SUBJECT: POWDEN - CIRM

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (YAWF) CONDUCTED PICKET LINE THIS DATE FROM ELEVEN FORTY FIVE A.M. TO TWELVE FIFTY P.M. AT CITY HALL, NYC. YAWF FORCES CONSISTED OF NINE YOUTHS CARRYING PLACARDS PROTESTING REFUSAL OF NEW YORK COUNTY GRAND JURY TO RETURN TRUE BILL AGAINST LIEUTENANT THOMAS R. GILLIGAN OF NYCPD.

PLACARDS UTILIZED PROCLAIMED "WE PROTEST WHITEWASH OF GILLIGAN"; [] AND [] COVER POLICE KILLING"; [] GRAND JURY FREES GILLIGAN IN WHITEWASH".

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YAWF IDENTIFIED IN ALL PLACARDS.

NO INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE DURING THIS ACTIVITY.

- 1-New York (100-148916) (YAWF) (#44)
- 1-New York (100-153735)
- 1-New York (157-892)

AJG:pam
(4)

Searched _____
 Indexed _____
 Filed _____

1-Supervisor #42

100-153735-24

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 5:44 PM Per *lm*

[Handwritten initials]

File-Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

48-16-83475-1 GPO

File 100-153785 - 25-26 Date 5/5/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

Pending Closed

Serial No.	Description of Serial	Date Charged
	Serial sent to Bureau, per Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77, titled; Bernard S. Lee v. Clarence M. Kelley, et. al. BuFile 62-117194d	

Section #23

Employee

RECHARGE

Date _____

To _____ From _____

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
September 3, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, United States of America
Negro Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters

On August 27, 1964, [redacted] Office of
Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR), 11 West 81st
Street, New York City, advised that several individuals
connected with the MCHR will depart for Jackson, Mississippi,
during the period August 26, 1964, to August 31, 1964.
Included in this list were Dr. Eugene Shafarman, 53-20
John R. Street, Detroit, Michigan, and [redacted]
[redacted] Michigan.

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Re: Dr. Eugene Maurice Shafarman

The 1964 Detroit City Directory lists Dr. Eugene M.
Shafarman as currently residing at 2045 Edison Avenue, Detroit,
Michigan, and a medical doctor with offices at 5320 John R.
Street, Detroit, Michigan.

DE T-1 advised on October 27, 1954, that Dr. Eugene
Shafarman was a member of the John Reed Communist Party
Club, Michigan District #7, Communist Party, USA, from 1928
to 1931.

DE T-2 advised on October 11, 1950, that Dr.
Eugene Shafarman was included on a list of students at the
summer session of the Moscow University, Moscow, Russia,
in 1934.

[redacted]
[redacted] who was a member of the Communist Party, USA,
Michigan District #7, in 1936, advised on June 16, 1953, that
he recalls Eugene Shafarman as a Communist Party member in
the Detroit, Michigan area during 1936.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group I

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

100-153735-27

Re: CRIM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] a self-admitted former Communist Party member and who [redacted] in behalf of the United States Government in matters affecting national security, advised on June 26, 1954, that Dr. Eugene Shafarman was known to him to be a member of the Professional Group within Michigan District #7, Communist Party, USA, during 1937 and 1938. [redacted] advised Dr. Shafarman examined volunteers for the Veterans Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB) free of charge.

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The VALB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Dr. Shafarman during 1938 examined recruits for the Spanish Loyalists Army and was arrested on February 6, 1940, on an indictment charging enlistment for foreign service, Section 88, Title 18, United States Code. Following dismissal of this indictment he was released February 16, 1940.

DE T-3 on March 18, 1944, advised that Dr. Shafarman attended various classes of the Detroit Labor School, a school sponsored by Michigan District #7, Communist Party, USA, and that Dr. Shafarman was enrolled in a Marxism-Leninism class, attending classes during November and December, 1943.

[redacted] a self-admitted Communist Party member from 1943 to 1956 [redacted] before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and at the Detroit Smith Act Trial in 1953, advised on June 27, 1945, that Dr. Eugene Shafarman at this time was active as a member of the Professional Group of the Communist Political Association.

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The Communist Political Association has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DE T-4 on November 15, 1963, advised that a letterhead stationery of the Physicians Forum, Incorporated, 510 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, listed the name Eugene Maurice Shafarman; M. D., Detroit, Michigan, as a member of the Board of Directors of that organization.

Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A characterization of the Physicians Forum, Incorporated, is contained in the appendix hereto.

DE T-5 on May 7, 1964, identified Dr. Eugene Shafarman as present at an affair honoring and addressed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in Detroit on May 2, 1964.

DE T-6 on January 13, 1964, identified Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as Communist Party, USA National Chairman.

The following is a description of Dr. Shafarman obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Identification Division and the Detroit Police Department, Subversive Squad:

Name	Eugene Maurice Shafarman
Date of Birth	December 1, 1904
Place of Birth	Bronx, New York
Race	White
Height	6' 1"
Weight	198
Hair	Dark Brown
Eyes	Green (wears glasses)
Complexion	Dark
Build	Medium Heavy
Scars and Marks	2" scar palm, right hand; circular scar lower left shin; 3" scar lower right shin; 1/2" scar, upper left lip; surgical scar, hermiorhophy
Relatives	
Mother	ANN (WOLINSKI) SHAFARMAN, Bronx New York
Father	ABRAHAM SHAFARMAN (deceased)
Brother	[redacted] Bronx, New York
Sister	[redacted] Atlanta, Georgia
Sister	Name unknown, Bronx, New York
FBI Number	[redacted]

Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: [redacted]

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The 1964 Detroit City Directory lists [redacted]
[redacted] as currently residing at [redacted]
Michigan, and a [redacted] with offices at [redacted]
[redacted] Detroit, Michigan.

On November 13, 1957, Special Agents of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation observed [redacted] and his wife
departing the residence of [redacted]
Detroit, Michigan, five minutes after Carl Winter departed that
residence.

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b7C

DE T-7 on March 13, 1961, advised that at a
meeting of the Organization-Education Committee,
Michigan District Communist Party, held at 7843
Archdale, Detroit, Michigan, on March 6, 1961,
[redacted] mentioned that her Communist
Party Club would meet on Tuesday, March 7, 1961.

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DE T-7 advised on March 7, 1961, that [redacted]
[redacted] was present at the Organization-
Education meeting on March 6, 1961, as a
representative from the Northwest Section,
Michigan District Communist Party.

During the evening of March 7, 1961, [redacted]
and other individuals, including [redacted] were
observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation at a meeting of Communist Party members at
[redacted] Detroit, Michigan.

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DE T-8 advised as of April 5, 1964,
Carl Winter is Chairman of the Michigan
District Communist Party and a member
of the National Board, Communist Party,
USA.

DE T-9 advised on February 2, 1949, that [redacted]
[redacted] and his wife [redacted] Detroit, Michigan;
(former residence of [redacted] were on the current mailing
list of the "USSR Information Bulletin", a publication of the
Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project

DE T-10 advised that as of January 17, 1949, Captain [redacted] stated that [redacted] impressed him as being a Communist sympathizer by his constant references to the better methods and ways of procedures in the Communist form of Government.

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b7C

DE T-11 advised on September 21, 1961, that as of September 20, 1961, the name [redacted] appeared on a list of persons to be contacted for donations for the National Assembly for Democratic Rights (NADR) to finance the bus trip from Michigan to the NADR in New York City, September 23 and 24, 1961.

A characterization of the National Assembly for Democratic Rights appears in the appendix hereto.

DE T-7 advised on February 19, 1962, that as of February 16, 1962, the name [redacted] Michigan, appeared on the mailing list of the Global Books Forum.

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A characterization of the Global Books Forum appears in the appendix hereto.

DE T-12 on March 17, 1962, advised that as of that date [redacted] Michigan, was a subscriber to "New Horizons for Youth".

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A characterization of "New Horizons for Youth", which is characterized under Youth Publications, Incorporated, appears in the appendix hereto.

DE T-13 advised on July 19, 1962, that on May 24, 1962, a meeting of the Mc Kie Memorial Library Committee, (William Mc Kie Memorial Library and Educational Center), was held at 2901 West Chicago, Detroit, Michigan. At this meeting [redacted] stated that [redacted] had indicated he would get together \$100.00 to assist in operation of the Mc Kie Library.

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A characterization of the William Mc Kie Memorial Library and Educational Center appears in the appendix hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DE T-14 on February 9, 1962, stated that [redacted] was a member of the Polish-American Communist Party Club.

DE T-13 advised on September 10, 1962, that on September 1, 1962, a discussion sponsored by the Mc Kie Memorial Library Committee was held at 18433 Prairie, Detroit, residence of [redacted].

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b7C

[redacted] read a paper he wrote on morals and ethics. The points he made were that there are no God-given morals, but rather that morals and ethics change with society. He said that when we reach the ultimate Socialist society, there will be no morals and ethics. At that time he stated people will automatically be moral. After [redacted] talk there was a question and answer period.

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DE T-16 advised on July 5, 1961, that [redacted] was a current member of the Local 155 Communist Party Club, Michigan District Communist Party.

DE T-15, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 8, 1963, that on January 7, 1963 [redacted] departed [redacted] Michigan, to go to New York [redacted]. DE T-15 stated [redacted] [redacted] stated they would fly the entire trip via jet.

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On page 12A, Final 4 Star Edition, January 7, 1963, issue of the "Detroit News", Detroit, Michigan Metropolitan newspaper, there appeared an article captioned "Family of Doctors Leaves Here for Service in Afghan Hospital", and this article states in part as follows:

An Oak Park family of physicians begins a trip halfway around the world today to become a part of Medico, the volunteer medical service founded by the late Dr. Tom Dooley.

Dr. Robert G. Axelrod, 40, of 24101 Seneca, Oak Park, Michigan, and his wife, Dr. Mildred A., both specialists in internal medicine and instructors at Wayne State University,

Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

are headed for Kabul, Afghanistan, with their children, David, 13, and Judy, 9. Neighbors feel the Axelrods are making a great sacrifice by spending one and one-half years teaching other doctors in an Afghan hospital. The two doctors had hoped to go to Ghana several years ago on another medical mission. When plans failed, they contacted Medico, which is a service of CARE, the International Relief Agency.

Axelrod said he agreed with the principles and approach taken by Medico and that joining it was very easy. "Their cooperation was more than we could have hoped", he said.

Today (January 7, 1963) they arrive in New York for a two or three day briefing, then a stopover in London where they can visit relatives for a few days, arriving in Afghanistan January 16, 1963, after a stopover in Teheran.

Their job will be to train Afghan physicians in modern procedures of internal medicine and then phase themselves out.

The file maintained for [redacted] at the Passport Office, United States Department of State, was reviewed on January 4, 1963, and contained the following information:

Passport [redacted] was issued to [redacted] on October 12, 1962. This passport was not valid for travel to Albania, Cuba and those portions of China, Korea and Viet-Nam under Communist control.

The application for this passport was dated October 9, 1962, at Detroit, Michigan, and contained the following:

[redacted] was born [redacted] at Cleveland, Ohio. His permanent residence was [redacted] Oak Park, Michigan.

His parents were shown as:

Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Father:

[REDACTED]

at New York, New York.
His residence was not
shown.

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b7C

Mother:

[REDACTED]

Her residence was not
shown.

He indicated he was last married on December 13, [REDACTED] who was born on [REDACTED]. This marriage has not been terminated and his spouse is residing with him at the above address.

He indicated that he intended to depart from the Port of New York via air during January, 1963, for a stay abroad of two years. The proposed itinerary was shown as [REDACTED].

The purpose of the trip was shown as [REDACTED].

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b7C

He was described as follows:

Height	6' 1"
Hair	Gray
Eyes	Hazel
Marks	None
Occupation	[REDACTED]

DE T-13 on March 12, 1964, advised that on March 7, 1964, [REDACTED] and his wife attended a meeting sponsored by the William Mc Kie Memorial Library and Educational Center held at the residence of [REDACTED] Detroit.

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[REDACTED] and his wife brought films on [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. According to DE T-13, the [REDACTED] showed films and answered questions regarding [REDACTED] and spoke mostly of the primitive and horrible conditions of that country. [REDACTED] stated it would be necessary to keep [REDACTED] in that country for at least 20 years before it would be possible to take care of the people completely.

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Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DE T-7 on January 9, 1964, advised that []
[] is a representative of the West Joy
Club, Michigan District Communist Party..

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b7c

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It
is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

Re: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

APPENDIX

GLOBAL BOOKS, also known as
Global Books and Publications,
Global Books Forum, Global Forum

Global Books, a book store, was registered with the Assumed Name Section, City-County Building, Detroit, Michigan, Certificate Number 104092, September 3, 1958, by HELEN WINTER.

A source advised on March 20, 1963, that HELEN WINTER is Educational Director of the Communist Party, USA, (CP), Michigan District (MD).

A second source advised on October 9, 1960, that CARL WINTER had stated on that date that the CP had created Global Books.

A third source advised on March 18, 1963, that CARL WINTER is Chairman of the CP, MD.

A fourth source advised during July, 1959, that Global Books contemplated sponsoring a lecture or forum series.

Global Books Forum was registered with the Assumed Name Section, City-County Building, Detroit, Certificate Number 134523, January 11, 1961, by CARL HAESSLER. Attached to this certificate was a letter from HELEN WINTER stating that she as owner of Global Books consented to the registration of Global Books Forum as an assumed name. She further stated that she is the Secretary and CARL HAESSLER is the Chairman-Treasurer of Global Books Forum.

Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

[redacted] who advised that he was a member of the CP from 1919-1934, having been [redacted] to the Comintern while attending the [redacted], [redacted], stated on February 19, 1945, that CARL HAESSLER was an old-time Communist. According to [redacted] HAESSLER was one of the more respected members of the CP, though not an open member.

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A fifth source advised on May 25, 1964, that Global Books continues in operation at 201 Hayward Building, 4829 Woodward, Detroit, Michigan.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the National Assembly for Democratic Rights:

"On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the 'Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties', are Communist fronts. Created, dominated and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of 'mass activity' in support of the avowed objective of 'reversal or nonapplication' of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party, and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party."

The National Assembly for Democratic Rights "met September 23 and 24, 1961, at St. Nicholas Arena in New York City".

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part I, October 2 and 3, 1961, p. 137).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

THE PHYSICIANS FORUM INCORPORATED

Records in the office of the Clerk, New York State Supreme Court, Foley Square, New York, reflect that The Physicians' Forum, Inc., (PF) was issued a Certificate of Incorporation on April 27, 1944, under the laws of the State of New York, to operate as a non-profit, membership organization principally in the United States. The PF, under the name of the New York Physicians' Forum, had been in existence as an unincorporated association since about 1939.

A source, on September 13, 1954, furnished a folder of PF entitled "What is the Physicians' Forum?" which stated in part that to maintain freedom of thought and expression in medicine, the Forum opposes the imposition of "loyalty oaths" as a prerequisite for licensure, for hospital appointments or privileges, in medical schools, or hospital staffs and against patients; to re-establish the freedom of the medical press, the Forum urges medical society publications to open their volumes to diverse views on controversial subjects; and to provide a forum wherein socially liberal doctors may express their views in opposition to the policies of organized medicine.

The report of the Sub-Committee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Security Laws of the Committee of the Judiciary, United States Senate, 82nd Congress, 1952 on "Subversive Influence in the Educational Process" on page 37 sets out the testimony of BELLA DODD, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party from 1944 to 1948. DODD testified that the PF was established primarily by the Communist Party (CP) and although not all members of the PF were Communists, the "initiative for organizing the PF came from the CP, came from the ninth floor (35 East 12th Street, New York City), where the National Committee of the CP existed."

On April 24, 1963, the above source advised that the PF is opposed to the resumption of nuclear testing and is against compulsory membership for physicians in the American Medical Association (AMA). It continues to be active in a program of supporting legislation which would provide medical care for the recipients of Social Security benefits, and provide for Social Security benefits for physicians.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2.

APPENDIX

THE PHYSICIANS FORUM INCORPORATED

The Physicians' Forum is located at 510 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

WILLIAM MC KIE MEMORIAL LIBRARY
AND EDUCATIONAL CENTER, also
known as William McKie Memorial
Library, McKie Memorial Library

A source advised during October, 1960, that the late WILLIAM MC KIE had given his personal library to the Communist Party, USA (CP), Michigan District.

BERENIECE BALDWIN, an admitted CP member 1943-1951, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at Detroit, Michigan, February 9, 1952, that WILLIAM MC KIE was a Charter Member of the CP. WILLIAM MC KIE died at Detroit February 9, 1959.

A second source advised on March 24, 1961, that Room 207, Hayward Building, 4835 Woodward, Detroit, was rented to CONRAD KOMOROWSKI, March 15, 1961, to house the William McKie Memorial Library and Educational Center (WMMLEC).

A third source advised on December 10, 1962, that CONRAD KOMOROWSKI was a member of the Polish Club, CP, Michigan District.

A fourth source advised on February 14, 1963, that the WMMLEC is supervised by HELEN WINTER. This source reported that the aim and purpose of the library is to make available Communist and pro-Communist literature for CP members and sympathizers and for anyone else interested in it.

A fifth source advised on March 20, 1963, that HELEN WINTER is Educational Director of the CP, Michigan District.

The fourth source advised on May 25, 1964, that the WMMLEC continues to be located at 207 Hayward Building, 4835 Woodward, Detroit.

RE: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project
APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YOUTH PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED
(Publisher of "New Horizons for Youth")

A source advised that on May 15, 1960, the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), endorsed a project presented by Mortimer Daniel Rubin, National Youth Director, CP, USA, calling for a youth publication, "New Horizons". Rubin stated that this publication will deal with youth questions, and while it will not be labeled Marxist, it will be a Marxist analysis on all issues.

Another source advised on June 2, 1960, that the title of the youth publication "New Horizons" had been changed to "New Horizons for Youth".

Records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York, New York, show that Youth Publications, Incorporated, was incorporated in the State of New York on May 17, 1960.

Volume 1, Number 8, May, 1961, issue of "New Horizons for Youth" indicated that this paper will be published monthly by Youth Publications, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

Volume 2, Number 7, April - May, 1962, issue of "New Horizons for Youth" indicated that Lionel Libson was Editor and Daniel Rubin, Associate Editor. The publication is now using a magazine rather than newspaper format, which it had used prior to the March, 1962, issue.

A source advised on January 23, 1962, that [redacted] was a member of the CP Youth Club, Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, and his duties were that of fund raiser for the Club.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan

September 4, 1964

3

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	CIRM
	Mississippi Summer Project
Character	Racial Matters
Reference	Letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above at Detroit.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 9/3/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)
(157-1658)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-31597)
(157-651)

CIRM

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

Re New York airtel to Bureau, captioned as above, dated 8/28/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and receiving offices are appropriate copies of LHM regarding Dr. EUGENE M. SHAFARMAN and [redacted]

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The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

b7D

- DE T-1 is [redacted]
- DE T-2 is [redacted]
- DE T-3 is ANONYMOUS.
- DE T-4 is [redacted] (New York).
- DE T-5 is [redacted]
- DE T-6 is NY 694-S*.
- DE T-7 is [redacted].
- DE T-8 is CG 5824-S*.
- DE T-9 is [redacted]

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b7C
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b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

*WJC
WJC
9/7/64*

- 6 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
- 4 - Jackson (157-100) (Enc. 4) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-151548 CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM) (Info)
(1 - 157-1175 (MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT))
- 4 - Detroit (157-651)
(1 - 100-31597 CIRM)
(1 - 100-1632 (EUGENE MAURICE SHAFARMAN))
(1 - 100-26523 [redacted])

WJW/pjb
(16)

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b7C

100-153735-20

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 7 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

T. O'Connell

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DE 100-3-116
157-1658

DE T-10 is Office of Special Investigation,
Washington, D. C., OSI Headquarters.

DE T-11 is [redacted] b7D
DE T-12 is NY 3155-S*. b6
DE T-13 is [redacted] b7C
DE T-14 is [redacted] b7D
DE T-15 is [redacted] Source),
[redacted] Michigan.
DE T-16 is [redacted] b7D

FBI Agents who participated in the physical surveillance on
11/13/57 were SAS JOHN R. CLARKE, JR., [redacted] b6
and [redacted] b7C

Records of the passport Office, Department of State, Washington,
D. C., were reviewed by IC [redacted] on 1/4/63.

For information of the Bureau and receiving offices, Dr. EUGENE
M. SHAFARMAN is a Security Index Subject of the Detroit
Office, Bureau file 100-81351, and [redacted] b6
is a Reserve Index A Subject of the Detroit Office, Bureau file b7C
100-428053.

This LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as data
reported by sources concerning individuals mentioned in this
LHM could reasonably result in the identification of
confidential informants of continuing value and compromise
their future effectiveness.

FBI NEW YORK
TO DIRECTOR AND NEW HAVEN
NEW HAVEN VIA WASHINGTON -ENCODE -
FROM NEW YORK 2 P
ACT INFORMATION CONCERNING
RACIAL MATTERS
CIRM BUFILE 100-442529

NYFILE 100-153735

AT FIVE FIFTY FIVE PM THIS DATE, NY FOUR TWO ONE TWO DASH
FIVE ASTERSEK REPORTED THAT [REDACTED] HARTFOR D CONN.,
CONTACTED [REDACTED] IN NEW YORK CITY. [REDACTED] STATED
THAT HE IS STARTING WORK WITH THE AFL-CIO STATE
LABOR COUNCIL IN CONNECTICUT AS AN ELEANOR ROOSEVELTY INTERN.

b6
b7c

[REDACTED] TOLD [REDACTED] THAT [REDACTED] OF
THE STATE LABOR COUNCIL TOLD [REDACTED] THE PREVIOUS EVENING
THAT JESSE GRAY FROM NEW YORK IS IN A OXXXVOTER REGISTRATION
CAMPAIGN IN STAMFORD, THE ORGANIZATION IS BELIEVED TO BE ACT.

b6
b7c

[REDACTED] ASKED [REDACTED] TO FIND OT XXXOUT ABOUT GRAY SINCE [REDACTED]
HEARD THAT GRAY HAD SOME LEFTIST LEANINGS. THE UNION HAD
EBEEN REQUESTED TO HELP IN THIS ACTIVITY.

[REDACTED] STATED THAT JESSE GRAY HAD HAD ASSOCIATIONS WITH
GROUPS THAT HE THINKS ARE QUESTIONABLE. [REDACTED] ADDED,
/ MY ARGUMENT WITH JESSE IS THAT DURING THE HARLEM PROTEST
END PAGD PNE

b6
b7c

100-153735-29

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 1968	
FBI - NEW YORK	

112

PAGE TWO

HE LITERALLY CALLED ON PEOPLE DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY TO USE VIOLENCE. HE ALSO COOPERATED WITH THE PROGRSXXXPROGRESSIVE LABOR GROUP HERE, AND IS NOW UNDER INDICTMENT BECAUSE OF HIS EFFORT TO HAVE A MARCH IN THE MIDST OF THE TURMOIL. JESSE IS IRRESPONSIBLE. HE IMPRESSES ME AS A PERSON WITH WHOM, IF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT GETS INVOLVED,5 THEY ARE GOING TO BE IN TROUBLE/ . [] THANKED [] FOR THE INFORMATION ABOUT GRAY.

b6
b7c

DID THE TAPE COME ON OK GA

END

LRA

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 9/3/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-432629)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-140819)

SUBJECT:
SM-C
(OO: MILWAUKEE)

b6
b7C

On 9/2/64, NY 3401-S* advised that a conference of "Students for a Democratic Society" (SDS) was to take place in the Philadelphia Pa., area over the Labor Day weekend. of ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN (Philadelphia file 100-33748), planned to attend this gathering. has been working with a student group during July and August in a Negro section of Newark, N.J. He advised NY 3401-S* that a similar project went on in Philadelphia, Pa., and that there were nine projects altogether. The possibility exists that the projected conference will gather all or most of SDS student volunteer workers of current summer.

b6
b7C

Above is submitted for information.

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-3-116) (COMINFLU RACIAL MATTERS)
- 2 - Philadelphia (RM)
(1 - COMINFLU RACIAL MATTERS)
- 1 - Milwaukee (100-13810) (RM)
- 2 - Newark (100-46920) (RM)
(1 - 100-4284-TT) (COMINFLU RACIAL MATTERS)
- 1 - New York (100-151548) (COMINFLU RACIAL MATTERS)
- 1 - New York (100-140819)

100-153735-30

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 3 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

O'Connell

VAL: jec
(13)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI NEW YORK

8-07 PM URGENT 9-4-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -16- 100-442529

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735

CIRM.

b7D

[REDACTED] WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFO IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER FOUR, SIXTY FOUR THAT IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT A CLOSED MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF THE NEW YORK LOCAL, SWP, HELD ON SEPTEMBER THREE, SIXTY FOUR, AT ONE SIXTEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE, NYC, THAT THE SWP WAS HOLDING A STREET MEETING AT ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIFTH STREET AND SEVENTH AVE., HARLEM, NY, ON SEPTEMBER FIVE, SIXTY FOUR. THE SWP APPLIED FOR A POLICE PERMIT TO HOLD MEETING BETWEEN HOURS OF FOUR PM TO NINE PM, HOWEVER, NYCPD, GAVE THEM THE HOURS FROM THREE-SIX PM. THE SWP WAS PLANNING TO CONTACT THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ON THE GROUND THAT THE PD DOES NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO FIX THE TIME OF THE MEETING.

THIS MEETING WILL BE COVERED BY AGENTS AND INFORMANTS.

END AND PLS HOLD

COR IN HEADING PLS PLACE AFTER UR FILE NUMBER WORD " ENCODED "

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

100-153735-31

F B I

Date: 9/4/64

Transmit the following in Code
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

b7D

[Redacted]

WHO HAS FURNISHED

RELIABLE INFO IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER FOUR NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR THAT IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT A CLOSED MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF THE NEW YORK LOCAL, SWP, HELD ON SEPTEMBER THREE NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR, AT ONE SIXTEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE, NYC, THAT THE SWP WAS HOLDING A STREET MEETING AT ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIFTH STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE, HARLEM, NEW YORK, ON SEPTEMBER FIVE NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR. THE SWP APPLIED FOR A POLICE PERMIT TO HOLD MEETING BETWEEN HOURS OF FOUR PM TO NINE PM, HOWEVER, NYCPD GAVE THEM THE HOURS FROM THREE - SIX PM. THE SWP WAS PLANNING TO CONTACT THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO FIX THE TIME OF THE MEETING.

100-153735-32

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 8 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	
[Redacted]	

b6
b7C

2-New York
(1-100-4013) (SWP)
1-Supervisor #44

HAG : pam

(3)
Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 4:07 M Per [Signature]

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

NY 100-153735

PAGE TWO

THIS MEETING WILL BE COVERED BY AGENTS AND
INFORMANTS.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

118

9-30

DE 100-27105

WJW/pam

b6
b7c

- 1 - 100-15692 (HENRY WINSTON)
- 1 - 100-12470 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-13740 (HELEN WINTER)
- 1 - 100-21782 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-13567 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-24261 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-18605 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-21363 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-15286 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-8710 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-19740 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-1621 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-14773 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-21317 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-1085 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-2004 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-16288 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-807 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-11085 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-1821 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-27960 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-2050 (MDCP)
- 1 - 100-13460 (CP FUNDS)
- 1 - 100-8482 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-13420 (CARL WINTER)
- 1 - 100-25776 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-4467 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-24456 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-19073 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-20134 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-11202 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-18480 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-24949 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-1595 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-17201 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-26516 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-27845 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-19290 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-9497 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-7818 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-17869 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-31597 (CP NEGRO QUESTION)
- 1 - 100-29519 (PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF PARTY LEADERS)

- 3 - New York
 - (1 - 100-269) (HENRY WINSTON)
 - (1 - 100-151548) (CIRA) *with CIR 17*
 - (1 - 100) (PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF PARTY LEADERS)

TO: SAC, DETROIT (100-27105) DATE: 9/4/64

FROM: SA WILLIAM J. WINCHESTER

SUBJECT: "THE VOLUNTEERS" 100-153735-33

INFORMANT: [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and whose identity should be protected.

SEARCHED INDEX
SERIALIZED FILED
FBI-DETROIT
9/4/64

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
SEP 11 1964
FBI-NEW YORK

100-153735
100-151548
[Signatures]

N 5

DE 100-27105

DATE OF ACTIVITY: 7/25/64
DATE RECEIVED: 8/21/64
RECEIVED BY: SA JOSEPH HYBLE

LOCATION: [REDACTED]

b7D

DETAILS

[REDACTED] advised that on 7/25/64, a reception and buffet supper was held in honor of HENRY WINSTON at the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

b7D

According to Informant, the above affair was sponsored by "The Volunteers".

Informant states [REDACTED] was the Master of Ceremonies at this reception and that [REDACTED] played the piano. Informant stated HELEN WINTER made a collection speech at this reception and that several folk songs were part of the entertainment for this affair. Informant stated that the white folk singer was late for the reception in view of transportation difficulties as this individual had been traveling and singing at county fairs which caused the program to run fairly late and made the speeches short. Informant stated that [REDACTED] gave a short speech at the above reception. According to Informant, HENRY WINSTON was the primary speaker and spoke on civil rights, peace and socialism. WINSTON said besides all of the fights the Negro people have, there is a new one which is BARRY GOLDWATER running for President. WINSTON stated GOLDWATER is not for the Negro people or civil rights and we here tonight must go out and vote and get others to vote against him. It is important that at each election everyone votes and that he sees that all eligible voters also vote. WINSTON stated it is a shameful thing that is happening in Harlam, New York. It seems impossible that the Negro people have to fight for something that was given to them 100 years ago. He stated that just a few years ago it seems as if [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] had fought and won something for the Negro people. He said that we have great leaders (Negro) from the past such as [REDACTED] and

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DE 100-27105

Doctor DuBOIS and the Negro people are tired of being denied something that is theirs as much as the white man and any other race. This is why we have the situation in Harlam, New York, today. WINSTON stated Harlam is the worst ghetto in the United States and we must try to help these people in Harlam. WINSTON stated it is not only in the south that you find discrimination. You can go to any city in the United States and you will find discrimination, although he admitted, it is true some cities are not as bad as others, but that you will still find discrimination.

Informant stated that approximately \$400.00 was collected at the above reception for WINSTON and that the following individuals were identified by the Informant as being in attendance: CARL and HELEN WINTER, [redacted] and

[redacted] and [redacted] and his wife, [redacted]
and [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] and his wife, [redacted]
[redacted]

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b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
September 4, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-442529
Bureau 157-6-35

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C;

Demonstration and Violence in
New York City Following Shooting
of James Powell, July 17-31, 1964

On September 2, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which indicated that [redacted] of [redacted], contacted Bayard Rustin on that date. [redacted] mentioned that he is starting to work with the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) State Labor Council in Connecticut as an [redacted] also mentioned that the evening before he had been talking to [redacted] whom [redacted] identified as [redacted] of the State Labor Council, and [redacted] stated that he learned that a person by the name of Jesse Gray from New York is engaged in a voter registration campaign in Stamford (Connecticut). [redacted] indicated that he believed the organization (which Gray is representing is ACT (Associated Community Teams)), but he also indicated that he was not certain of this. [redacted] stated that [redacted] asked him to find out in some detail just who Gray is, and he added that Driscoll is not sure whether this man (Gray) has any Communist connections. Continuing, [redacted] stated that the union had been requested to set up an office and put some funds in this area with this organization.

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b7c

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-153735-34

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters;

Demonstration and Violence in
New York City Following Shooting
of James Powell, July 17-31, 1964

Rustin inquired if the Jesse Gray to whom [] referred was the same man who had been involved in the rent strike, and [] confirmed that it was the same person. [] added that [] had heard Gray "had some leftist leanings".

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Rustin stated that in the past Jesse Gray has had some associations with groups which he thought were questionable. Continuing, Rustin said that he does not know if anyone can prove that he has had these associations, but he added that the general impression among a great number of people is that he has had these associations.

Rustin said, "My argument with Jesse is that during the Harlem protest he literally called on people directly and indirectly to use violence." Rustin further stated that Gray also cooperated with a Progressive Labor Group (Progressive Labor Movement) in New York, and he said that Gray is under "indictment" (enjoined) because of his effort to have a march in the midst of the turmoil (the Harlem rioting). Rustin remarked that Gray has been "indicted (enjoined) under a very unjust law and added that he is fighting that law, but he stated that nobody in his right mind would have called for that kind of a demonstration at "the height of this conflict". Rustin stated that he has taken the view repeatedly that Jesse is irresponsible. Rustin expressed the opinion that if the trade union movement gets involved with a person like Gray, they are going to be in trouble. Rustin stated that when it is learned that any trade union groups are cooperating with him (Gray) and when this is called to Meany's attention (George Meany, President of AFL-CIO), there is going to be a "big squabble".

For a characterization of the Progressive
Labor Movement (PLM), see attached.

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters;

Demonstration and Violence in
New York City Following Shooting
of James Powell, July 17-31, 1964

Rustin mentioned that he was one of those who had gone to Jesse Gray in an effort to dissuade him from the demonstration (which led to his indictment), but Rustin said he (Gray) did it under great pressure. Rustin said Gray was going along with "these malicious communists", the Progressive Labor Movement. Rustin stated that it was on the occasion when Jesse Gray stood up in church and called for 100 men to form an underground that he (Rustin) spoke after him and denounced this irresponsible behavior. Rustin said he was "booed" in the church for making these remarks.

On November 28, 1960, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Jesse Gray is a former organizer of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA). On January 24, 1964, the same source advised that according to William Patterson, Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP.

On July 13, 1964, the same source advised that William L. Patterson is Chairman of the New York CP District.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters;

Demonstration and Violence in
New York City Following Shooting
of James Powell, July 17-31, 1964

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

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~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters;

Demonstration and Violence in
New York City Following Shooting
of James Powell, July 17-31, 1964

In regard to ACT, "Newsweek" Magazine of April 27, 1964, page 25, described ACT as a new national organization comprised of local school boycott leaders. (ACT - Associated Community Teams).

It is to be noted that on July 25, 1964, an injunction restraining certain defendants, among whom was Jesse Gray, from demonstrating was obtained in New York Supreme Court, New York County, and providing for hearing on July 27, 1964, to show cause why an order should not be made against such demonstrating, and affording any other relief as might be proper.

It is also to be noted that on July 19, 1964, a rally was held at the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church, at 122nd Street and Mount Morris Avenue, West, the leader of which was Jesse Gray. Gray called for "100 skilled black revolutionaries who are ready to die" to correct a situation which he called "the police brutality situation in Harlem."

- 5 -

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters;

Demonstration and Violence In
New York City Following Shooting
of James Powell, July 17-31, 1964

~~SECRET~~

1.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters;

Demonstration and Violence In
New York City Following Shooting
of James Powell, July 17-31, 1964

2.

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

All sources have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

F B

Date: 9/4/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (157-6-35)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-892)
SUBJECT: CIRM; POWDEM
IS-C

ReNYteletype, 9/3/64, captioned: "ACT; INFORMATION CONCERNING" and "CIRM".

Enclosed are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information in the LHM was NY 4212-S*.

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S*.

b7D [redacted] characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.

The source who characterized JESSE GRAY and WILLIAM PATTERSON was [redacted]

b7D

The files of the NYO contain insufficient subversive information to characterize [redacted]

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b7C

- 6 - Bureau (Encs. 7) (RM)
- 1 - Bu 100-158790 (BAYARD RUSTIN)
- 1 - Bu 100-357847 (JESSE GRAY)
- 1 - New Haven (100-) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (#42)
- 1 - New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (#42)
- 1 - New York
- 1 - New York

WJG MK:vxc
(12)

100-153735-35

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 4 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NY 100-153735
NY 157-892

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~", because it contains information from NY 4212-S*. This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-31-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey

September 4, 1964

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTERS - C

A confidential source advised that Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, Georgia) arrived in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on August 22, 1964, from Atlanta, Georgia. He appeared before the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Convention. He was pleased with the fact that he and other Negroes who appeared before the committee appeared live on many television stations throughout the United States.

King originally intended to remain in Atlantic City until August 24, 1964, because he did not wish it to appear that he was attending the Democratic National Convention. King was anxious to see a settlement on the question of seating the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (FDP) brought to the floor of the Democratic National Convention if the Credentials Committee would not seat this delegation in place of the regular Mississippi Democratic delegation. King remained in Atlantic City until August 27, 1964. He spoke to representatives of State delegations believed to be sympathetic toward civil rights and willing to assist in seating the FDP delegation. He was assisted by Reverend Bernard Lee, his assistant, Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy, and

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

~~Indexed~~
~~Filed~~

100-153735-36

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS;
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Reverend Andrew Young. He worked closely with [redacted]
Washington Attorney [redacted] Robert Moses, [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] of the FDP.

b6
b7c

On August 23, 1964, King gave a luncheon for about twenty people sympathetic to the FDP in the dining room of the Claridge Hotel which is the hotel in which King stayed. In the afternoon and evening of August 23, 1964, King spoke at several rallies held in the Atlantic City area. At 9:00 P.M., on August 23, 1964, a bargaining session was held at King's suite in the Claridge Hotel which was attended by a number of leading democrats. The FDP delegation was uncompromising as to accepting any settlement short of seating their entire delegation or at very least one-half of the delegation. They were described as "wanting something" and if no offer was made there was fear that demonstrations might take place.

On August 24, 1964, Congressman Diggs and Senator Hubert Humphrey invited King and representatives of the FDP to a meeting at 1:15 P.M. at the Pagent Motel. King was invited to a private meeting with Humphrey at 12:50 P.M. No offer to seat the delegation or part thereof was made at this meeting. However, the delegation would have been admitted to the Convention Hall as observers.

On August 24, 1964, Dr. King invited Bayard Rustin, New York Negro Leader, to come to Atlantic City to assist him in the fight to seat the FDP. King said that the Freedom Democratic Party had promised that they would not take part in demonstrations at Atlantic City so that there was no fear of embarrassment for King or any other leader who might assist them. King indicated that any demonstrations that took place would be by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) or the Students Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Bayard Rustin arrived in Atlantic City on August 25, 1964, and immediately started to assist King in contacting influential people who might help seat the FDP. A meeting was held in the afternoon of the 25th between King, Rustin, FDP leaders, Senator Humphrey and Walter Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers of America.

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS;
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The Credentials Committee had reached a compromise of permitting the FDP two delegates at large and other members of the FDP were to be admitted as observers to the convention. Humphrey and Reuther told King and others of the offer.

Members of the FDP rejected this offer at several meetings held at the Central Baptist Church, Atlantic City, New Jersey, despite the recommendation of Rustin and King that it be accepted. Rustin felt that the group had won a great victory, but was unable to realize what they had accomplished. He characterized [redacted] of the FDP as irresponsible. He felt that [redacted] of the FDP and [redacted] of CORE failed to show any leadership. He was angry at Aaron Henry, Chairman of the FDP, because he promised there would be no demonstration, but in fact he lead a group of FDP members into the Convention Hall to occupy the vacant seats of the regular Mississippi delegation. Rustin claimed that he contacted a representative at Senator Humphrey's office suggesting that the FDP members, who forced their way into the convention, be left unmolested to avoid further demonstrations on the convention floor, and that the Mississippi seats be removed for the following day's session.

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On August 26, 1964, [redacted] expressed great regret that the FDP delegation had not resulted in a floor fight at the Democratic Convention. [redacted] claimed that FDP members would have gone home before the convention if they had been given a guarantee of Federal referees for registration and election. [redacted] favored a plan for stalling traffic en route to Convention Hall on August 26 and 27, 1964. The leaders of this were to be Jesse Gray of New York and [redacted] of Philadelphia. King opposed such action feeling it would help elect Barry Goldwater whom King detests. King felt that demonstrations should be held to a minimum until after the election.

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS;
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On August 27, 1964, Rustin related that he and King had been able to call the bluff of the "tough guys" and the four hundred demonstrators they had brought to Atlantic City to cause trouble. Rustin said that a peaceful "sit-in" demonstration on the boardwalk in front of the Convention Hall gave the would-be demonstrators a chance to "let off steam" in a peaceful way rather than by stalling traffic. Rustin felt that the FDP has shown that a racist movement has grown into a political movement. He arranged to have a meeting on August 30, 1964, with [redacted] (phonetic) in Washington, D. C., to discuss the possible future of a movement such as the FDP.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey
September 4, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Character	MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SECURITY MATTERS - C
Reference	Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

F B I

Date: 9/4/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)
 FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-47520) (RUC)
 SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
 SM - C
 (OO: ATLANTA)
 CIRM

Rebuairtel to Newark 8/31/64.

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a LHM suitable for dissemination. One copy of the LHM is enclosed for each copy of instant airtel as listed below.

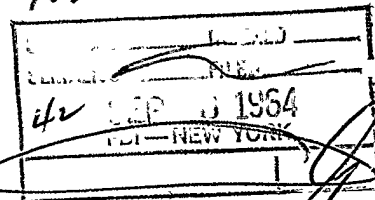
The identity of the sources utilized in the LHM are NK 2458-S* and NK 2459-S*.

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~secret~~ because it contains information from a highly sensitive source. It is felt such classification is necessary so that the technique used will not be jeopardized.

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
 (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- 4 - Atlanta (100-5586) (RM) (Encls. 4)
 (1 - 157-621) [redacted]
 (1 - 100-5620A)
 (1 - 157-) [redacted]
- 3 - New York (100-136585) (Encls. 3) (RM)
 (1 - 100-91911) (JESSEE GRAY)
 (1 - 100-15148)
- 2 - Philadelphia (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Jackson (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Newark
 (1 - 100-48052)

JJC:jah/lp
 (18)

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 b7C



Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

NK 100-47520

CORETTA KING arrived in Atlantic City on 8/23/64. Her children were left in the care of [redacted] New York City at [redacted].

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While in Atlantic City, KING contacted [redacted] (PH), Atlanta, Georgia, [redacted] who appears to be a social acquaintance. He contacted another social acquaintance at Atlanta, Georgia, [redacted] on 8/23/64. She told him that "what they had feared had not taken place". He said that had this taken place, their meeting would have made such a problem very worthwhile. This individual told KING that she had been interviewed by a "man" who asked her about JACK and her connection with the SCLC, and EDWINA. She stopped her remarks stating that it was very complicated and she would rather discuss it in person.

KING attempted to contact one [redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted]

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[redacted] in talking to KING stated that in his opinion only a very "thin line keeps J. EDGAR HOOVER off the Negro's back". He cannot forgive Mr. HOOVER for stating that there are communists in the civil rights movement without naming them. He feels that if there are any communists, they are white, but Mr. HOOVER wants people to think they are Negroes. [redacted] threatened to write KING's name in for president and felt that Senator HUMPHREY would not be President JOHNSON's selection for vice-president, but rather MUSKI of Maine who is a Catholic and who could get the votes in the white gettos.

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100-153735-38
(10/14/64)

Racial Riots

The Bureau has instructed that all riots having a racial background should be fully covered by all field offices and the Bureau kept advised. We should be alert for any organized or subversive groups which might initiate further or dominate these riots. All informants and sources of information who might logically have information regarding this type of activity or who would be in a position to obtain information prior to the outbreak of such riots should be contacted.

Section #42 is coordinating this matter and extension 225 is being covered by Division 4 personnel 24 hours a day to handle such information when obtained by employees.

100-153735-38

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
OCT 14 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

9/4/64

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM
IS-C

Re Atlanta airtels and letterhead memorandums dated 7/16/64 and 8/3/64, captioned CIRM and COMINFIL OF SCLC, respectively, and New York letter to Atlanta, dated 8/5/64, concerning the identity of one [redacted]

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The following has been done in an effort to identify [redacted]

In referenced New York letter to Atlanta, it was reported that on 8/4/64, NY 4092-S* advised that [redacted] told [redacted] that MARTIN LUTHER KING and wife were giving a fund raising party on 8/19/64, at the home of [redacted] in Atlanta, Georgia. The party, the source said, would raise funds for the benefit of [redacted] the first Negro candidate for a judgeship in the South.

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As a consequence of the above information, Atlanta was requested to attempt to identify [redacted]. It was further noted that files of the NYO contained no information as to the identity of [redacted].

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Referenced airtel of Atlanta, 8/3/64, reported that on that date, [redacted] in the SCLC office in Atlanta, sent a telegram to one [redacted] New York City, telling her that CORETTA KING would be available on 7/19/64, for some unknown activity.

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In light of the above, a review of the Cross Directors, New York Telephone Company, reflected that there is a [redacted] who resides at [redacted] New York City, and is a subscriber to telephone number [redacted].

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- 2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-6520-A) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5718)
- 1 - New York (100-153504)
- ① - New York (100-153735) (42)

Index
Filed

100-153735-39

JMK: gmd
(6) *gmd*

[Handwritten initials]

NY 100-153735

On 8/31/64, the records of the New York Telephone Company were furnished by [redacted] to a Special Agent of the NYO. They reflected that [redacted] is subscribed to by [redacted] Street, New York City. The bill for this service is to be sent to [redacted] her husband and a [redacted] with offices at [redacted] Avenue, New York City.

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On 8/27/64, records of the Greater New York Credit Bureau, New York City, failed to reflect a record for [redacted] or [redacted].

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The files of the NYO reflect that "The New York Times", 7/3/64, page 22, reported that Dr. ARTHUR C. LOGAN, a Harlem surgeon, was named chairman of the HARYOU-ACT, an agency created to administer the anti-poverty campaign in Harlem.

The files of the NYO contain no subversive information on Dr. ARTHUR C. LOGAN or his wife, [redacted].

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC NEW YORK (100-~~151548~~) ¹⁵³⁷³⁵

DATE: 9/4/64

FROM : SA [redacted]

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SUBJECT: CIRM

Re memo SAC DONALD E. RONEY, DIV. IV, 9/3/64.

Pertinent portions of referenced memo were discussed with [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past. The following information was received from this informant as a result of this discussion. It should be noted that this information represents opinion on the part of the informant and is being set out here for whatever value it may be.

b7D

Regarding #1 in referenced memo, informant advised that to the best of her knowledge she had no information indicating that organizations, prior to the riots, had been engaged in activities stirring up Negroes--that is, in the strict sense of the word. She pointed out, however, that Harlem has always provided a haven for the "street corner preacher" and others who had an "axe to grind" and who always were quick to point out how the Negroes were being treated as "second-class citizens". In this group individuals like JESSE GRAY and [redacted] were examples.

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Regarding #2, whether numerous complaints of police brutality have built up resentment among Negroes. Informant pointed out that there is a decided feeling of hatred and fear of police in Harlem. According to informant, it used to be that people would look to a policeman for help in Harlem when in trouble; however, today in Harlem there is a definite feeling that if one is in need of help, the policeman is the last one you would go to for help. According to informant, this feeling is a great deal ^{due to} the fact that it is common knowledge that policeman in Harlem are always "on the take". Informant stated that she would find it relatively simple to spot a policeman accepting graft from a fruit peddler on the street. She also stated that most people in Harlem have at one time or another spotted a policeman taking such a "take" and therefore most now assume that "all" policeman are involved in "take" from not only peddlers but also from policy men and others in order to make "a buck". Informant continued that most people in Harlem are basically law abiding, except for the drunks, dope addicts

1- [redacted] (Inv.) (45) b7D

1-100-~~151548~~ 153735

105-153735-40

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 4 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J. O. Cornell	

and juvenile delinquents; however the above has resulted in a very serious loss of respect for the policeman, on the part of the Negroes in Harlem.

Regarding ~~to~~ #3, whether there is a plan or pattern of any sort behind the riots. Because the Negroe feels that he has been treated as a "second-class citizen" and because of this serious lack of respect for the policeman, it takes only a small incident to spark a disturbance which could result into a riot. Informant does not believe that there is a plan or pattern in a sense that some one or some group of individuals actually call the shots for a riot in Harlem today and in some other place the next day. However, she does believe that there is a pattern in the sense that the Negroes are discontented and dissatisfied and that all of a sudden when pressures are brought to bear he rises up and expresses this dissatisfaction at being a "second-class citizen".

Regarding #4, informant states that she has absolutely no information indicating that there is influence or participation by persons or individuals outside the City of New York.

she

Informant stated that/believes that the answer in a large part lies in the simple statement that the policemen must gain the respect of the people in Harlem, especially of the children. She believes that there must be more police, whether white or black, on patrol (foot) in Harlem. The policeman on foot patrol must not be shifted from area to area. He must remain in an area so as to get to know the people and especially the children. And if he is to gain the respect of the people and children, something must be done about the fact that police are spotted easily in Harlem accepting "take".

Handwritten initials

DE 100-27105

JH/ck

(76)

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- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - 100-19073
- 1 - 100-8482
- 1 - 100-16288
- 1 - 100-7818
- 1 - 100-1085
- 1 - 100-18480
- 1 - 100-15286
- 1 - 100-12006
- 1 - 100-8219
- 1 - 100-18938
- 1 - 100-19290
- 1 - 100-27845
- 1 - 100-25280
- 1 - 100-24949
- 1 - 100-20125
- 1 - 100-17869
- 1 - 100-24235
- 1 - 100-11269
- 1 - 100-18000
- 1 - 100-16391
- 1 - 100-20134
- 1 - 100-1740
- 1 - 100-18932
- 1 - 100-11472
- 1 - 100-1632 (EUGENE SHAFARMAN)
- 1 - 100-1720
- 1 - 100-2113
- 1 - 100-1621
- 1 - 100-11715
- 1 - 100-8710
- 1 - 100-15940
- 1 - 100-18877
- 1 - 100-13740 (HELEN WINTER)
- 1 - 100-25776
- 1 - 100-24456
- 1 - 100-13460 (CP-FUNDS)



- 1 - 100-21317
- 1 - 100-9497
- 1 - 100-12470
- 1 - 100-807
- 1 - 100-26984
- 1 - 100-1908
- 1 - 100-11202
- 1 - 100-18498
- 1 - 100-19090
- 1 - 100-11691
- 1 - 100-17201
- 1 - 100-2004
- 1 - 100-27993
- 1 - 100-19740
- 1 - 100-13567
- 1 - 100-20032
- 1 - 100-27960
- 1 - 100-612
- 1 - 100-1522
- 1 - 100-9326
- 1 - 100-15692
- 1 - 100-18605
- 1 - 100-27153
- 1 - 100-21363
- 1 - 100-11085
- 1 - 100-26023
- 1 - 100-16616
- 1 - 100-21862
- 1 - 100-1595
- INDEX
- 1 - 100-16564
- 1 - 100-22873
- 1 - 100-13420 (CARL WINTER)
- 1 - 100-21782
- 1 - 100-13060
- 1 - 100-24261
- 1 - 100-31597 (CP-NEGRO QUESTION)



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Handwritten: 100-153735-41
~~100-1515-KD~~

- 2 - New York
- 1 - 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON)
- 1 - 100-151548 (CIRM)

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
 SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
 SEP 16 1964

Searched.....Indexed.....
 Serialized.....Filed.....
 FBI, Detroit
 9/4/64



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DE 100-27105

TO: SAC, DETROIT (100-27105) DATE: 9/4/64

FROM: SA JOSEPH HYBLE

SUBJECT: "THE VOLUNTEERS"
IS - C

INFORMANT: [redacted] who has furnished reliable information
in the past. b7D

DATE OF ACTIVITY: 7/25/64

DATE RECEIVED: 8/5/64

RECEIVED BY: SA IRVING R. ANDERSON

LOCATION: [redacted] b7D

Synopsis: "The Volunteers" reception for HENRY WINSTON.

DETAILS:

The informant furnished the following typewritten
report:

Detroit, Michigan
July 29, 1964

BUFFET AND RECEPTION, JULY 25, 1964

This affair was given by "The Volunteers" Committee in order to raise funds for "The Worker" newspaper. It was given in honor of HENRY WINSTON, National Communist Leader, who recently returned from the Soviet Union for treatment for his blindness incurred while he was in the United States prison having been convicted under the Smith Act.

This affair was held in the Hill Recreation Center adjacent to the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church which is located at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

DE 100-27105

Some of those who staffed this buffet were as follows:

Taking Admissions

Preparing Food

Waitresses

Serving Punch

Security

Selling Marxist Literature

HELEN WINTER

Selling "The Worker"
and Subscriptions

Accepting Food Tickets

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The acoustics in this hall were very bad. Those outside the main auditorium could not hear clearly; however, when HENRY WINSTON did speak at 10:00 p.m., those taking admissions in the entrance hall and those working in the kitchen came into the main auditorium.

DE 100-27105

[redacted] was the [redacted] of the program which began at approximately 8:45 pm. He introduced [redacted] of the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, and said that [redacted] is one of the great men of our time and expressed his appreciation to [redacted] for the use of the hall and said that [redacted] had been very cooperative. [redacted] then made a few brief remarks of welcome to the committee and the people attending the reception.

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Next on the program was [redacted] who played a piano solo.

Mrs. HELEN WINTER then made a collection speech. She described the financial need of "The Worker" newspaper and called first for donations of \$50.00 or more. Total amount collected at this time was \$443.00. Mrs. WINTER was assisted in this task by [redacted] and [redacted]

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Next on the program was a folk singer, unidentified, a white female from out of town, who arrived at the auditorium in a light blue station wagon whose license was [redacted]. This folk singer took about 45 minutes of the program time.

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Shortly after 10:00 p.m., [redacted] introduced HENRY WINSTON as a victim of the Smith Act and a World War II veteran.

Mr. WINSTON spoke on the civil rights revolution. He said the current race disturbance is a result of the ghetto and he said that Harlem is the biggest ghetto in the United States and some of its main aspects are poor schools, poor city service, poor quality foods, poor housing, and police brutality. WINSTON said that the United States Government must move in with sufficient funds to rebuild Harlem and provide adequate housing for the Negro people.

Mr. WINSTON recalled the incident that started the current Harlem riot at which time a storekeeper, after hosing three Negro boys, called the police who were in a store next door and a policeman rushed out and shot a Negro boy in the knee and in the stomach, killing him. He said we like to think

DE 100-27105

that police in Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama, who used cattle prods on the Negroes are cruel, but is not this method used by the Harlem police of shooting a youth in the knee much more cruel?

Regarding the Republican National Convention, WINSTON said that the nomination of BARRY GOLDWATER was a threat to international peace and interracial peace in the United States. On the latter point, he said that GOLDWATER had illustrated this by voting against the civil rights bill and call other bills that would benefit the Negroes and labor.

The amount of money taken in from admission was \$168.00. [redacted] was overheard asking his wife, [redacted] for \$100.00 to pay [redacted] for the use of the recreation hall.

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Prior to the program, [redacted] could be seen walking about the dining area, playing his violin.

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Approximately 125 persons attended this affair, and 112 of who paid admissions.

Among those present at this affair were the above-named individuals.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that pertinent portions contained herein be included in reports when due.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
September 4, 1964

Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On September 4, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on September 2, 1964, during a meeting of a Communist Party (CP) Club of the West Side Section, New York District, CP, United States of America (USA), [redacted] announced that the pro-integration organization "Equal", in association with the New York City Board of Education, would hold a meeting at 8:00 p.m., September 9, 1964, at the West End Collegiate Church, 77th Street and West End Avenue, New York, New York, to discuss means of counteracting the school boycott proposed by the Parents and Taxpayers organization. During instant CP club meeting, [redacted] related she had telephoned "Equal" to see what could be done to assist that organization and was told merely to attend the September 9, 1964, meeting. [redacted] thereupon instructed members of this CP club to endeavor to attend the above-described meeting.

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The source advised [redacted] and [redacted] are members of the aforementioned CP club.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-153735-4/2

9/8/64

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (-P-)
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

Enclosed herewith are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, setting forth information furnished on 9/6/64 by [redacted] to the effect that members of a CP Club, West Side Section, New York District CP, had been urged to attend a meeting sponsored by the pro-integration organization "Equal", in association with the New York City Board of Education, on 9/9/64.

b7D

- 5 - Bureau (ENCLOSURE) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-434266) [redacted]
 - (1 - 101-15344) [redacted]
- 1 - New York [redacted] (INV.) [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York 157-1189 ("EQUAL") (42)
- 1 - New York 100-103205 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York 100-125576 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York 157-392 (RACIAL SITUATION-REG) (43)
- 1 - New York 157- (PARENTS AND TEACHERS ORGANIZATION) (42)
- ① - New York 100-153735 (42)

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b7C

JEM:pcw
(13)

Index
Filed

100-153735-45

R

W

NY 100-153735

The enclosed memorandum is classified ~~Confidential~~ since it contains information attributable to [redacted] a current live source, and the unauthorized disclosure of this information could possibly compromise this source and be detrimental to the national defense.

b7D

DFO sources will cover 9/9/84 meeting.

File-Serial Charge Out

FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

44-16-83475-1 GPO

File 100 153775 Date 6/13/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

Pending Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

4X-40

Serial sent to Bureau, per
Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
BuFile 62-117194a

Section #23

Employee

RECHARGE

Date

To From

Initials of Clerk

Duty

Date Charged

Employee

Location

~~SECRET~~

New York, New York
September 21, 1954

Best Available Copy

Form 100-442529
157-6-34

Communist Influence in Postal Matters
Internal Security - C

Investigation and Disclosure in New York
City Following Arrest of James Farrell,
July 17-21, 1954

On September 21, 1954, a confidential source, who has
furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Daniel
Rushin (Organizer of March on Washington, D.C.) was in contact
with [redacted] (French) on that date. [redacted] identified himself
as a reporter for "The New York Times", and said he was connected
with the organization of Buffalo, which reportedly took place on
July 19, 1954, during the night of the postal strike. [redacted] said
[redacted] was located in a Hotel Grand Judge and former State Senator.
The incident, as reported by [redacted] was as follows:

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[redacted] was at a police precinct station at about
10:00 p.m., July 19, 1954, and saw Rushin sitting in a police car,
accompanied by a police captain and two other officers. Upon observing
Rushin from the car, [redacted] approached [redacted] and informed him that [redacted]
was required in the military court (Lieutenant James G. [redacted]
[redacted] New York Police Department, the chief of [redacted] Farrell, a [redacted]
[redacted] on July 16, 1954), and said he [redacted] to [redacted]
(President of the City Council and Acting Mayor at the time), [redacted]

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
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not to be distributed outside
your agency.

7-Bureau (100-442529)
(157-6-34)
3-New York (100-153735)
(157-892)

JMK:dbr
(11)

1-Supervisor #42

Searched _____
Serialized _____
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100-153735-46

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~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Riots

said Rustin talked with Sarovane after he, Rustin, called Sarovane. [redacted] said he did not hear the conversation, but was later told by Rustin that the two men who were accompanying him in the police car were men who possessed three cases of dynamite in their apartment house. The men, Rustin told [redacted] were persuaded by him (Rustin) to take their grievances to the precinct station, and after his talk with Sarovane, he (Rustin) was able to convince them to take him to the dynamite, where they poured oil over it and then dumped it into the river.

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Following [redacted] understanding of the incident, as related by [redacted] Rustin acquiesced in the authenticity of the story. However, Rustin declined to name the men involved or to name the river in which the dynamite was dropped.

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According to the source, Rustin told [redacted] that any story about the incident must be written without attributing it to him or that it could not occur as though it had originated with him. Rustin said, would protect his source.

"The New York Times", September 23, 1964, Page 26, Column 1, contains an article captioned, "Dynamite Target in Riot Disclosed". The article, by Jack Roth, discloses how Bayard Rustin and City Council President Paul R. Sarovane joined forces on the second day of the Harlem riots last July, to stop the angry young Negroes from setting off three cases of explosives.

Continuing, the article quotes Rustin as having said he had eventually obtained the dynamite, poured oil on the cases and dumped the explosives into an undesignated river at 9:30 a.m. the following day.

The owners of the dynamite, Rustin said, had threatened to use it to focus attention on Negro grievances.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Postal Matters

According to the article, [redacted] could not be
reached on September 22, 1964 to ascertain his side of the story.

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In continuing Rustin's account of the incident, the article quotes him as saying that he was at the corner of 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, Harlem, when he was told by a stranger that two men, who were pointed out to him, had dynamite in their basement. Upon inquiry with the men, Rustin said they took him to their apartment and placed him the dynamite, which was in three cans. They agreed to accompany him to the precinct to consult the matter.

At the precinct station, the conversation took place with Saravano, who stated to one of the Negro men that he had prepared to meet regularly with Negro leaders. The conversation by one of the men with Saravano impressed the owner of the dynamite, who then agreed to give it to him. Rustin is reported to have said,

b6
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On September 21, 1964, Lieutenant [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, New York, N.Y., advised that a check of the records of the Police Department did not reflect information indicating that Rustin appeared at a precinct house, or that dynamite was found on the night of July, 1964.

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

~~SECRET~~

9/21/64

PLAIN TEXT

ATTN:

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
POIDEM
IS - C

ReNYtel: 9/21/64.

Enclosed are 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4212-S.

The sources who furnished the characterization of RAYARD RUSTEN were NY 2352-S and NY 4212-S.

The source who furnished the characterization of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. was [redacted]

b7D

The files of the NYO failed to reflect sufficient information to identify [redacted]

b6
b7C

5-Dureau (Encls. 7)
(1-157-6-34)
(1-100-153790) (RAYARD RUSTEN)
3-New York
(1-100-46729) (RAYARD RUSTEN) (42)
(1-157-6-34)

JTC: cdx
(9) *Jh*

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

100-153735-47

R

MM

NY 100-153735

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~secret~~" because it contains information from NY 1012-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

FBI

Date: 9/5/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-1233)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: RACIAL DISTURBANCE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AUGUST 28-31, 1964

RE ALBANY TELETYPE THIS DATE.

INDICES OF NYO NEGATIVE RE

b6
b7c

FTL:kb
(1)

Handwritten initials

Handwritten signature
SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____

100-153735-48

Approved: *J.F.M.*
W.M.
Special Agent in Charge

Sent *4:12* M Per *O.W.*

FBI PHILA

514 PM U R G E N T 9-5-64 JTA

TO DIRECTOR, BALTIMORE, NEW YRK --05-- AND WASHINGTON FIELD
FROM PHILADELPHIA \157-

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

POSSIBLE RACIAL DISTURBANCE, BALTIMORE, MD. \ RM.

RE PHILA. TELEPHONE CALL TO BALTIMORE TODAY.

RELIABLE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED TODAY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OF CHESTER COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM NOW,
TRAVELING TO BALTIMORE TODAY WITH [REDACTED]
WHITE, MALE, [REDACTED] APPEARANCE, FOR MEETING APPROXIMATELY
ONE P.M. AT UNKNOWN BALTIMORE ADDRESS WITH ENTERTAINER

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] SOURCE NOT CERTAIN OF PURPOSE OF MEETING,
BUT IN VIEW OF EFFORTS [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] TO END NEGRO
VIOLENCE IN PHILA., ASSUMES MEETING WILL BE RE PLANS TO
ATTEMPT TO CALM NEGRO PEOPLE IN BALTIMORE. THIS DUE TO
PUBLICIZED RUMORS OF IMPENDING RACIAL TROUBLE IN BALTIMORE.

*Sent to XEND, PAGE ONE
Sec 42 9/5/64*

*100 - 153735-44
57 -*

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
43 SEP 5 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED] WILL TRAVEL IN AUTOMOBILE OF [REDACTED]
DESCRIBED NINETEEN SIXTY THREE PONTIAC CATALINA, TWO
DOOR, [REDACTED]
TIRES, NEW JERSEY LICENSE PLATE [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

NEW YORK ATTEMPT TO VERIFY REPORTED TRAVEL OF

[REDACTED]

FURNISHED WASHINGTON FIELD FOR INFO.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA JMS

FBI WASH DC FOR RELAY

NY PW

FBI NEW YORK

BI ALBANY

1254PM URGENT 9/5/64 KWW

TO PHILADELPHIA (157-1233), AND NEW YORK
FROM ALBANY (157-104) 3P

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, PHILA., PA., AUG. TWENTYEIGHT DASH
THIRTYONE, SIXTY FOUR. RW.

RE PH TEL THIS DATE.

RETEL READS AS FOLLOWS: QUOTE PHILA. POLICE ADVISED AT
FOUR THIRTY AM SEPT. FIVE FOLLOWING SIX LICENSED CARS OBSERVED
ENTERING PHILA. BETWEEN FOUR AND FOUR THIRTY AM SEPT. FIVE BY
WALT WHITMAN BRIDGE SGT. FROM NEW JERSEY. VIRGINIA TAGS

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] EACH WITH FOUR NEGROES. NY TAG [REDACTED]

BUICK WITH SIX NEGROES, NY TAG [REDACTED]

FALCON WITH FOUR WHITES AND TWO NEGROES. S.C. TAG [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FORD WITH SIX NEGROES AND TWO WHITES. MARYLAND TAG

EITHER [REDACTED] WITH FOUR NEGROES.

POLICE REPORTED AT FIVE. FORTY AM FOLLOWING THREE ADDITIONAL

END PAGE ONE

b6
b7c

42

100-153735-50

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 5 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

PAGE TWO

CARS OBSERVED ENTERING PHILA. FROM NJ OVER SAME BRIDGE. VA. TAG

[REDACTED] WHITE CADILLAC WITH SIX NEGROES. VA TAG

[REDACTED] WITH FIVE WHITE AND ONE NEGRO.

b6
b7C

MARYLAND TAG [REDACTED] WITH THREE NEGROES. ALL

PH PD CARS HAVE BEEN ALERTED.

QUOTE AL, BA, RH, AND SV DETERMINE REGISTERED OWNERS ABOVE
VEHICLES AND FURNISH PH INFO RE THEM FROM FILES YOUR OFFICE AND
SOURCES IN CITIES WHERE THEY RESIDE. END QUOTE.

NYS DMV, ALBANY, ADVISED NY LIC. [REDACTED]

ISSUED TO [REDACTED]

NY, ZONE TWELVE, FOR NINETEEN FIFTYSIX CHEVROLET SEDAN, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DOB LISTED AS [REDACTED] NO PLACE

OF EMPLOYMENT LISTED.

87-33729
25-42525-64

b6
b7C

NYS DMV RECORDS REFLECTED NY LICENSE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ISSUED TO [REDACTED]

NY, FOR FIFTYSEVEN FORD FOUR-DOOR, [REDACTED]

END PAGE TWO

CORR PAGE TWO PARA TWO WD 5 SHD REAS INFO

PAGE THREE

LISTED DOB AS [REDACTED] NO PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT.

ALBANY INDICES NEGATIVE RE [REDACTED] AND LICENSE PLATES.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUING RE BACKGROUND [REDACTED] AT

[REDACTED] NY. NEW YORK HANDLE.

END CORR PAGE THREE LINE TWO SHD READ NAME SHD READ

[REDACTED]

END PLS ACK

NY TPB

FBI NEW YORK

PH MCB

FBI PHILA

DISC

080

b6
b7c

FBI NEW YORK

12-45 AM URGENT 9-6-64 PW

TO DIRECTOR /100-442529/ /157-6-35/ - ENCODED -----

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /157-892/

CIRM.; POWDEM

SEARCHED COPY

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT OF NYO ADVISED HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL, FRONT ORGANIZATION OF PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, /PLM/, A MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY WHICH IS ORIENTED TOWARD CHINESE COMMUNIST LINE, HELD AN IMPROMPTU RALLY IN BALLROOM OF THERESA HOTEL, SEVENTH AVE. AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIFTH STREET, NYC, ON NINE FIVE SIXTY FOUR. RALLY STARTED AT FOUR THIRTY PM AND LASTED UNTIL SEVEN THIRTY PM. RALLY WAS AGAINST ACQUITAL OF LT. THOMAS GILLIGAN, NYCPD, WHO SHOT JAMES POWELL. THIS WAS PROTEST RALLY AGAINST ATTACKS /BY NYCPD/.. ON HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL AND [REDACTED], A MEMBER OF PLM. THERE WERE TWENTY FIVE TO THIRTY PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE. NO INCIDENTS., NO VIOLENCE.

b6
b7c

AT RALLY TWO STUDENTS, [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] WERE INTRODUCED AS STUDENTS WHO VISITED CUBA IN OPPOSITION TO STATE DEPARTMENT BAN. THEY, THE STUDENTS, DISCUSSED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CUBA AND RACIAL SITUATION IN CUBA. END PAGE ONE

SEARCHED

SERIALIZED

100-153735

PAGE TWO, NY /100-153735/ /157-892/

THERE WERE FIVE OTHER STUDENTS WHO VISITED CUBA IN ATTENDANCE BUT THEY DECLINED TO GIVE THEIR NAMES.

PAUL BOUTELLE ATTENDED THIS MEETING BRIEFLY AND SPOKE ABOUT HOW HIS RIGHTS WERE BEING DENIED HIM.

BSS, NYCPD REPORTED HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL, ON NINE FIVE SIXTY FOUR HELD RALLY AT THERESA HOTEL IN BALLROOM RALLY STARTED FOUR THIRTY AND ENDED AT SEVEN THIRTY PM WITH THIRTY PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE. BILL EPTON WAS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER. RALLY WAS AGAINST ACQUITAL OF LT. GILLIGAN NO INCIDENTS., NO VIOLENCE.

INFORMATION DEVELOPED JESSE GRAY, FORMER CP MEMBER, WAS TO HOLD RALLY ON NINE FIVE SIXTY FOUR, AT FOUR PM AT ONE XERO NINE STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, NYC. RALLY WAS TO PROTEST FAILURE OF NY STATE GRAND JURY TO INDICT LT. GILLIGAN. BSS AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS ADVISED RALLY DID NOT MATERIALIZE.

SA-S OF THE NYO OBSERVED AN ELECTION RALLY OF SWP HELD TWO ONE ZERO SEVEN SEVENTH AVE. HARLEM FROM FOUR FORTY TO SIX TWENTY. APPROXIMATELY FIFTY PEOPLE ATTENDED RALLY. NO INCIDENTS. NYCPD ADVISED THAT PERMIT FOR RALLY WAS GRANTED TO SW CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT PAUL BOUTELLE, CHAIRMAN OF METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE FOR A FREEDOM NOW PARTY WOULD NOT APPEAR AT THE RALLY.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE NY /100-153735/ /157-892/

BOUTELLE DID NOT APPEAR AS AGREED, BUT A TAPED SPEECH BY BOUTELLE WAS PLAYED OVER THE LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM AT THE RALLY.

A SOURCE AND SA-S OF NYO OBSERVED A RALLY OF THE UNITED AFRICAN NATIONALIST IN PROGRESS AT SEVEN TWENTY PM AT TWO ONE ZERO SEVEN SEVENTH AVE. NYC. A CROWD OF ONE HUNDRED TO ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN ATTENDANCE. SPEAKER WAS EDWARD MILLS DAVIS, WELL KNOWN STREET SPEAKER IN HARLEM AREA. NO INCIDENT. NYCPD ADVISED UNITED AFRICAN NATIONALIST APPLIED FOR AND WERE GRANTED PERMIT TO RALLY AT TWO ONE ZERO SEVEN SEVENTH AVE. FROM SEVEN PM TO TEN PM THIS DATE.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, TWENTY EIGHT PRECINCT, NYCPD LOCATED IN HARLEM HAS ASSIGNED EXTRA POLICE PERSONNEL FOR DUTY STARTING THIS NOON AS FOLLOWS.. TWELVE NOON TO EIGHT PM SHIFT FIFTY SEVEN EXTRA, THREE PM TO ELEVEN PM SHIFT FIFTY FOUR EXTRA, AND EIGHT PM TO FOUR AM SHIFT ONE HUNDRED AND TEN EXTRA.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

F B I

Date: 9/5/64

Transmit the following in code
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) (157-6-35)
FROM NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-892)
SUBJECT- CIRM; POWDEM

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT OF NYO ADVISED HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL, FRONT ORGANIZATION OF PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, (PLM) A MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY WHICH IS ORIENTED TOWARD CHINESE COMMUNIST LINE, HELD AN IMPROMPTU RALLY IN BALLROOM OF THERESA HOTEL, SEVENTH AVE. AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIFTH STREET, NYC, ON NINE FIVE SIXTY FOUR. RALLY STARTED AT FOUR THIRTY PM AND LASTED UNTIL SEVEN THIRTY PM. RALLY WAS AGAINST ACQUITAL OF LT. THOMAS GILLIGAN, NYCPD. WHO SHOT JAMES POWELL. THIS WAS PROTEST RALLY AGAINST ATTACKS (BY NYCPD) ON HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL AND [REDACTED] A MEMBER OF PLM. THERE WERE TWENTY FIVE TO THIRTY PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE. NO INCIDENTS; NO VIOLENCE.

b6
b7c

AT RALLY TWO STUDENTS, [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED], WERE INTRODUCED AS STUDENTS WHO VISITED CUBA IN OPPOSITION TO STATE DEPARTMENT BAN. THEY, THE STUDENTS, DISCUSSED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CUBA AND RACIAL SITUATION IN CUBA.

JCS:jed

① 100-153735

Index
Filed

#42

100-153735-51

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 12:45 M Per [Signature]
9/5/64

PAGE TWO

THERE WERE FIVE OTHER STUDENTS WHO VISITED CUBA IN ATTENDANCE BUT THEY DECLINED TO GIVE THEIR NAMES.

PAUL BOUTELLE ATTENDED THIS MEETING BRIEFLY AND SPOKE ABOUT HOW HIS RIGHTS WERE BEING DENIED HIM.

BSS, NYPD REPORTED HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL, ON NINE FIVE SIXTY FOUR HELD RALLY AT THERESA HOTEL IN BALLROOM RALLY STARTED FOUR THIRTY AND ENDED AT SEVEN THIRTY PM WITH THIRTY PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE. BILL EPTON WAS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER. RALLY WAS AGAINST ACQUITTAL OF LT. GILLIGAN NO INCIDENTS; NO VIOLENCE.

INFORMATION DEVELOPED JESSE GRAY, FORMER CP MEMBER, WAS TO HOLD RALLY ON NINE FIVE SIXTY FOUR, AT FOUR PM AT ONE ZERO NINE STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, NYC. RALLY WAS TO PROTEST FAILURE OF NY STATE GRAND JURY TO INDICT LT. GILLIGAN. BSS AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS ADVISED RALLY DID NOT MATERIALIZE.

SA'S OF NYO OBSERVED AN ELECTION RALLY OF SWP HELD TWO ONE ZERO SEVEN SEVENTH AVE. HARLEM FROM FOUR FORTY TO SIX TWENTY. APPROXIMATELY FIFTY PEOPLE ATTENDED RALLY NO INCIDENTS. NYCPD ADVISED THAT PERMIT FOR RALLY WAS GRANTED TO SW CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT PAUL BOUTELLE, CHAIRMAN OF METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE FOR A FREEDOM NOW PARTY WOULD NOT APPEAR AT THE RALLY.

PAGE THREE

BOUTELLE DID NOT APPEAR AS AGREED, BUT A TAPED SPEECH BY BOUTELLE WAS PLAYED OVER THE LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM AT THE RALLY.

A SOURCE AND SA'S OF NYO OBSERVED A RALLY OF THE UNITED AFRICAN NATIONALIST IN PROGRESS AT SEVEN TWENTY PM AT TWO ONE ZERO SEVEN SEVENTH AVE. NYC. A CROWD OF ONE HUNDRED TO ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN ATTENDANCE. SPEAKER WAS EDWARD MILLS DAVIS, WELL-KNOWN STREET SPEAKER IN HARLEM AREA. NO INCIDENT. NYCPD ADVISE UNITED AFRICAN NATIONALIST APPLIED FOR AND WERE GRANTED PERMIT TO RALLY AT TWO ONE ZERO SEVEN SEVENTH AVE. FROM SEVEN PM TO TEN PM THIS DATE.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, TWENTY EIGHT ~~THREE~~ PRECINCT, NYC, PD. LOCATED IN HARLEM HAS ASSIGNED EXTRA POLICE PERSONNEL FOR DUTY STARTING THIS NOON AS FOLLOWS: TWELVE NOON TO EIGHT PM SHIFT FIFTY SEVEN EXTRA, THREE PM TO ELEVEN PM SHIFT FIFTY FOUR EXTRA, AND EIGHT PM TO FOUR AM SHIFT ~~ONE~~ ONE HUNDRED AND TEN EXTRA.

FBI

Date: 9/7/64

Transmit the following in CODE
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI 157-6-34 (100-)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-892) (100-153735)
SUBJECT: CIRM; POWDEM; IS-C

[redacted] ADVISED NINE SIX SIXTY FOUR HE HAD LEARNED ON THAT DATE WILLIAM EPTON, CHAIRMAN, PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT CLUB IN NEW YORK, IS PLANNING AN INDOOR MEETING TO BE HELD LATER THIS WEEK TO PROTEST RESULTS OF GRAND JURY HEARING IN THE JAMES POWELL SLAYING BY LT. GILLIGAN, NYCPD. ACCORDING TO INFORMANT, EPTON IS CONSULTING WITH [redacted] [redacted] NYC, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF [redacted] OF NAACP, IN REGARD TO THIS MATTER.

NO FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE REGARDING THIS MEETING. NYO ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN CONFIRMATION OF DATE AND PLACE. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED. NYC ADVISED.

IN ADDITION FURTHER STABO HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL HAS PLANS TO UTILIZE SOUND TRACKS OVER WEEKEND IN EVENT TROUBLE ERUPTS TO ASSIST IN QUELLING ANY DISTURBANCE.

SAS OF NYO ON NIGHT OF NINE SIX SIXTY FOUR OBSERVED

RAA: rax

1-157-892

1- SUPV. #43

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

100-153735

1- SUPV. #42

Index Filed 100-153735-52

b7D

b6
b7C

PAGE TWO

STREET GATHERING AT CORNER OF ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIFTH STREET AND SEVENTH AVE., NYC. INVESTIGATION REVEALED GATHERING SPONSORED BY SAME GROUP WHICH MEETS EVERY EVENING (AFRICAN NATIONALIST PIONEERS). NO PAMPHLETS DISTRIBUTED AND ONLY SIGN SEEN READ QUOTE BUY BLACK. UNQUOTE. AGENTS UNABLE TO SECURE IDENTITIES OF SPEAKERS. ESSENCE OF REMARKS URGED NEGROES RETURN TO AFRICA. APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE AT PEAK OF GATHERING, MOST OF WHOM WERE TRANSIT^{EN}TS. MEETING ENDED APPROXIMATELY ~~XX~~ ELEVEN PM. NO ARRESTS OR DISTURBANCES WERE OBSERVED.

SAS OBSERVED LARGE NEGRO BLOCK PARTY HERKIMER ST. AND NOSTRAND AVE., BROOKLYN. NYCPD ADVISED GATHERING JUST A PARTY AND NO RALLY PLANNED. NO ARRESTS OR DISTURBANCES NOTED AS OF ELEVEN PM.

INFORMANTS, SOURCES, SAS ON SCENE IN HARLEM AND BEDFORD STUYVESANT AREA AND NYCPD HAVE NOT REPORTED ANY ADDITIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS OR DISTURBANCES AS OF ELEVEN THIRTY PM, NINE SIX, SIXTY FOUR.

9/23
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, NEW YORK DATE: 9/8/64
FROM : SA [redacted] (45)
SUBJECT: HENRY FORBES CLUB
LMA CP
IS-C

b6
b7c

Identity of Source [redacted]

Description of info 8/25/64 meeting of
Forbes Club, LMA CP.

Date Received 8/31/64

Original Located [redacted]

CIRM
b7D

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 - New York [redacted] (INV.) [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York 100-273 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York 100-68063 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York 100-139283 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York 100-19786 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York 100-81394 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York 100-93665 [redacted] (46)
- 1 - New York 100-29136 [redacted] (41)
- 1 - New York 100-106873 [redacted] (41)
- 1 - New York 100-108150 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York 100-139622 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York 100-139565 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York 100-26603-C42 (NY COUNTY CP) (45)

b7D

b7D

b6
b7c

100-153735-53

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1 - New York 100-26603-C2065 (45)

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SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
SEPT. 8, 1964
FBI - NEW YORK

SSM:poc
(22)

dm
AS

Seaton

ice
in CIRM
100-153735
80r

NY 100-26603-02065
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1 - New York 100-128314 (FUNDS) (42)
1 - New York 100-54555 [REDACTED] (45)
1 - New York 100-23825 [REDACTED] (41)
1 - New York 100-150735 (MEY) (41)
1 - New York 100-81570 [REDACTED] (34)
1 - New York 100-128812 (POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (42)
1 - New York 97-169 (PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS) (42)
1 - New York 100-79303 (CORE) (41)

b6
b7c

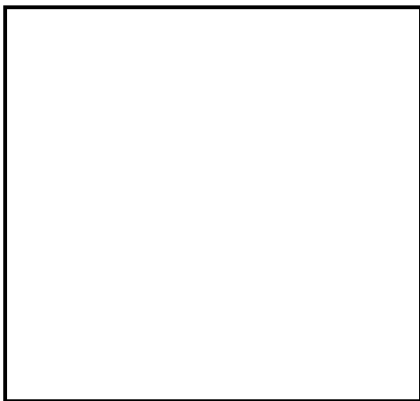
New York City

August 26, 1964

On August 25, 1964, a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, C.P., was held at the home of [redacted]

b6
b7C

Those present were:



b6
b7C

The agenda was as follows:

- Dues
- Tribute to Ben Davis
- Mobilization For Youth
- Rally to Defeat Goldwater
- Press
- Announcements

Dues was collected by [redacted] and it was learned that [redacted] has paid dues for 5 months.

b6
b7C

[redacted] began the tribute to BEN DAVIS who passed away, with almost all present had something to say. All were urged to attend funeral services at 116 St., and 7th Avenue.

On Mobilization For Youth, [redacted] led this discussion by denouncing the Daily News and GOLDWATER's little helpers in trying to destroy Mobilization for Youth and for the attack on [redacted] by the Journal American. [redacted] passed out petitions urging Mayor WAGNER to continue the M.F.Y. program. [redacted] stated "we" have got the petition out and [redacted] asked where they are to be mailed to and [redacted] stated they are to be returned to her.

b6
b7C

[redacted] led the discussion on Rally to defeat GOLDWATER, by inquiring about the work done by various club members. The response was not too good but this discussion had a heated argument between [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] feels that many political rallies will be held in the area and that party members could contribute to this.

b6
b7C

[redacted] did not agree to this.

[redacted] spoke briefly on the press and that sub's will be followed through.

b6
b7C

[redacted] announced that on September 12, 1964, CORE is sponsoring a Concert in Riverhead, L.I., and tickets will be brought to the next meeting.

[redacted] is now in the Forbes Club and is paid up in dues.

b6
b7C

The next meeting of the Forbes Club will be held on August 31, 1964 in the home of [redacted] because of Labor Day and Jewish Holidays.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

9/9/64

ACTING SAC WARREN MARCHESSAULT, DIVISION IV

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS;
IS-C

By memo dated 9/1/64, Supervisor [redacted] submitted a memorandum in which he pointed out that the above case, which has a code name of CIRM, is devoted exclusively to any type of "communist influence in racial matters, which includes the various shades of communist activity such as SWP, PLM, Cominfil cases, and various organizations such as CORE, SNCC, and so forth." Apparently, there has been a misunderstanding of these instructions. One of the key words in these instructions was "racial matters." The Bureau, by teletype dated 9/3/64, pointed out that a communication had been sent to the Bureau under the caption, "CIRM" which referred to a meeting in Harlem, but no mention was made in the teletype as to the purpose of the meeting, and, therefore, since nothing indicated that this involved racial matters, it should have been sent out under the "SWP, IS-SWP" title. Although the Bureau did not specifically state that the mere fact a meeting is held in Harlem does not cause it to be a racial matter, it certainly was implied that the locale of a meeting does not determine the purpose of the meeting. In the absence of the teletype stating the purpose of the meeting, then it can only be concluded that it was an SWP meeting and could not be classified as a racial matter.

Therefore, you are requested to advise all of your Agents that they should be certain to specify the character of any meetings, demonstrations, etc., and if racial activity is not involved in the particular meeting or demonstration, then the communication should be entitled under the substantive file, such as the SWP, and not CIRM. It must be made clear that CIRM is limited to racial matters.

- 1 - 100-151548 (#42)
- 1 - 100-151932 (#42)
- 1 - 100-4013 (SWP) (#44)
- 1 - Each Supervisor Division IV
- 1 - SAC D. E. RONEY
- 1 - 100-153735 (#42)

WM:HEW
(13)

1 - Supv. W. MARCHESSAULT

100-153735-54

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 9 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

b6
b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
September 9, 1964

Bu 100-442529

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 6, 1964, that Martin Luther King, Jr., (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) was in contact with [redacted] on that date. The contact, the source said, was in regard to an article King has been asked to write for a magazine and another which he has already submitted (in manuscript) to the publisher.

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The article which he has been asked to write will deal with what King describes as "unusual or unpopular positions". In that regard, King said one of the "positions" was enumerated in the article already completed and in the hands of the publisher, namely, criticism of the Negro leadership. However, King said he did not think he could write an article doing such (criticizing the Negro leadership). [redacted] and King discussed the possibility of expunging that (criticism) from the article already in the hands of the publisher. [redacted] the source said, was opposed to expunging it on the grounds that it would be taking it out of context, which would tend to give more weight than it deserved. To this, King agreed.

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

King, in continuing his discussion with [redacted], said that Harry Wachtel and Bayard Rustin had agreed that his first article (the completed one) was a good piece of writing, but was too diffused and too general and that it would be better to take one or two points and really go into them. The article, King said, should have dealt with the coming elections, the problems surrounding them and the demonstrations (civil rights demonstrations). This, King said, was what the writer representing "The Saturday Evening Post" had said when he read the article.

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It is noted that another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 4, 1964, that Bayard Rustin and Harry Wachtel were in contact on that date. The contact was in regard to an article of Martin Luther King's which was prepared for "The Saturday Evening Post". Wachtel and Rustin agreed to meet on September 10, 1964, for the purpose of editing King's article. Wachtel said he had told King that their standards would not be the same as "The Saturday Evening Post" and said King had not scrutinized the article prior to his approval.

In concluding their discussion of the articles, King told [redacted] that he was of the opinion that it would be better if the article in "The Saturday Evening Post" considered the question of alliances between the Negro and the whites on matters of mutual interest.

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King, in concluding his conference with [redacted] informed him that he was leaving on Friday (September 11, 1964) for Germany.

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters

[redacted] is the [redacted] for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

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A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

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The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

For a characterization of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), see appendix.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL) and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters

reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page one, column two, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that "Rustin calls me constantly--openly".

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19 and 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed.

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters

On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to whom Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CPUSA.

"The New York Times," Monday, August 24, 1964, page 27, column four, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City on Saturday night, August 22, 1964.

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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F B I

Date: 9/9/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Enclosed are six (6) copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above.

The sources who furnished the information in the letterhead were: NY 4099-S* and NY 4212-S*, in that order.

The sources who characterized HARRY WACHTEL were:

(1) Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50.

(2) NY 1190-S*

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were:

NY 2359-S*
NY 4212-S*

- 4-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
- (2- 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
- 1-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (Encls. 1)
- 5-New York
 - (1- 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (42) b6
 - (1- 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42) b7c
 - (1- 100-73250) _____
 - (1- 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)

JMK:tms
(11)

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

(42) b6
(42) b7c

4200-153735-54

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
SEP 9 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J.F. O'CONNELL

M Per

NY 100-153735

The source characterizing BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr., was [redacted] b7D

The characterization of [redacted] was furnished by [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

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b7D

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This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 4212-S* and NY 4099-S*. These sources have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informants in furnishing information of this nature.

Best Available
Copy

New York, New York
September 2, 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bureau 100-442529
NY 100-153735

Re: Communist Western Party

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 1, 1954, that the Communist Western Party (CWP), would hold a closed meeting at 200th Street and 7th Avenue in Harlem, New York, New York, on September 5, 1954. New York City Police Department (NYCPD) details had been requested for hours four to six p.m. but the meeting started at six p.m. CWP said they could not give a name for the information and demand to search American Civil Liberties [redacted] on right as lived to six days for closed meeting.

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Source stated that CWP would rent equipment and hold meetings in front of "blind" residences. They said this kind of protection about areas of where has worked interest in neighborhood and property.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the CWP rally in Harlem on September 5, 1954. A number of CWP people were present and they had no speakers. FBI notes covering CWP rally in closed meeting located at 200th Street, New York, N.Y. This is a list of names of CWP.

Attached in block is the confidential source as an CWP member.

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- 6- Bureau (1- 100-442529)
- 1- New York (100-97078) (44)
- 1- New York (100-153735) (42)
- 1- New York (100-4013) (44)

GPB:gr
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Confidential Source Report

Source advised agents that recent San Diego was
attended by the undersigned that Paul Douglas, chairman
of International Committee for a Free and Fair Cuba, could not
attend. Douglas did not appear but a formal speech by him
was played over the loudspeaker at the rally.

A second confidential source, who has furnished
reliable information in the past was present in the vicinity
of 15th Street and 7th Avenue on September 9, 1954,
and noted no incidents of violence. He furnished no information
in addition to that observed by the Special Agents.

The SIP has been destroyed pursuant to
Executive Order 10450.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-31-2011

New York, New York
September 9, 1964

Bureau 100-442523

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

I. Evidence of Organizations or Individuals
Acting to Arouse Racial Community

A. Organizations

Assistant Chief Inspector [redacted] New York City Police Department (NYCPD), and Deputy Chief Inspector [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, NYCPD, contacted on September 3 and 4, 1964, respectively, advised that in their opinions, prior to the rioting which occurred in the Harlem and Eastford-Stuyvesant areas of New York City, in July, 1964, the Muslim League, Incorporated (MLI), led by Malcolm X (Little), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) and Minister of NOI Mosque Number 7, New York, had been very active in stirring up the Negroes against the white communities.

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Characterizations of the MLI, NOI and NOI Mosque Number 7 are attached hereto and sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On March 12, 1964, Malcolm X publicly announced in New York City that he had formed the MLI, which he said would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In his

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declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

public statement Malcolm X urged the Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle. Malcolm X also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in times of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Informants [redacted] and [redacted] also felt that the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) was active prior to the outbreak of violence in Harlem and Eastford-Stuyvesant areas and once the rioting had started in these areas, PLM took advantage of the situation by exploiting the shooting on July 16, 1964, of James Ray, the Negro youth, by NYCPD Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan. In line with this, PLM printed thousands of copies of a leaflet containing a photograph of Lieutenant Gilligan and setting forth the words, "Wanted for Murder", which were distributed in the Harlem area along with a flyer which announced a mass demonstration to be held July 25, 1964, at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City, under the sponsorship of the Harlem Defense Council (HDC), a front organization of PLM.

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Characterizations of the PLM and HDC are attached hereto and sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

The flyer stated that the "black people of Harlem have historically been terrorized by the Police Department of New York. They have been brutally maltreated and mistreated by these police". It called for the immediate arrest and prosecution of Lieutenant Gilligan for first degree murder and demanded Grand Jury investigations of police brutality against Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City, and further stated it is "our constitutional right to defend ourselves by any means necessary".

- 2 -

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

On July 21, 1964, IX T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he felt that the riots and unrest in Harlem were not instigated or inspired by the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), and stated that the CPUSA actually was caught by surprise.

On July 21, 1964, IX T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on July 19, 1964, [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] of the riots in Harlem on July 18-19, 1964, and expressed complete surprise of these riots. The source stated that the Communist Party (CP) is not in favor of riots.

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On January 9, 1964, IX T-4 advised that [redacted] was then District Organizer of the New York District of the CPUSA.

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

B. Individuals

With regard to individuals who might have been a factor in spinning up the Harlem to acts of violence, Inspector [redacted] and [redacted] mentioned above, stated that William Ligon, a publicly admitted Communist, and Vice Chairman of PILL, was extremely active before and during the violence which occurred in Harlem in July, 1964.

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It is noted that NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 23, 1964, that William Ligon, for three weeks prior to that date, had organized several groups in the Harlem area of New York City to handle whatever situation might arise, such as the violence which did occur in Harlem in July, 1964, in whatever way possible and with whatever persons were at hand. According to NY T-1, these groups, not further identified, were reportedly offshoots of the PILL.

The New York "Journal American", in its July 25, 1964 Sports Final Edition, page 1, carried an article relating William Ligon admitted being a Communist on July 24, 1964, but stated he left the CP three years prior to that time because it was no longer a revolutionary party.

On September 4, 1964, NY T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Harlem has always provided a haven for the "street corner preacher" and others who have an "axe to grind" and who are always quick to point out how the Negroes are being treated as "second class citizens". The source stated an example of such an individual is Jesse Gray.

The "New York Times" issue of July 23, 1964, on page 16, column 6, contained an article "Guerrilla War Began in Harlem", in which it was stated that Jesse Gray, "the leader of the Harlem Front Strike", called for "100 killed

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

black revolutionaries who are ready to die" to correct what he termed "the police brutality situation in Harlem". According to the article, Gray made this statement at a meeting held on July 19, 1964, at the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church, 122nd Street and Mount Morris Avenue, New York City, on July 19, 1964.

Concerning Jesse Gray, NY 4-3, who had furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 23, 1960, that Gray is a former organizer of the Harlem Region of the CPUSA.

On January 24, 1964, NY 4-3, advised that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York CP District, Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member but is friendly to the CP.

On July 27, 1964, a hearing was held at Special Term, Part 1, New York Supreme Court, in connection with an injunction obtained by the NYSD on July 25, 1964, restraining certain defendants from any further demonstrating in the Harlem area. These defendants were identified as Willa Eason, Chairman of the PML, William Eaton, Vice Chairman of the PML, Jesse Gray, of the Community Council on Housing (CCH) and any other persons or organizations associated with them.

In regard of this injunction, Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, NYSD, testified on July 27, 1964, that on July 13, 1964, [redacted] spoke at a street meeting held at 115th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City, and said there was going to be a demonstration, not necessarily peaceful, that he [redacted] preached violence and said the Negro must be free, that they were going to kill cops and judges, that no revolution can be won by peaceful means, that they would have to fight, and they would not be fully free until they reach this state totally and completely.

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

In a continuation of the hearing on July 20, 1964, Detective [redacted], Bureau of Special Services, NYCPD, testified to statements made by Jesse Gray at the July 19, 1964, meeting previously referred to in which Gray called for 100 men ready to die who would be trained as guerrilla fighters.

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[redacted] a Negro, who is a reporter for the [redacted], appeared as a witness and corroborated the testimony of Detective [redacted] which was essentially the same as [redacted] article appearing in the newspaper's issue of July 20, 1964.

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In a report dated August, 1964, captioned, "Behind the New York Riots: Causes and Reactions", the New York Office of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), of B'nai B'rith, stated that "although the extreme groups -- Communists, Muslims, Nationalists, etc. -- urged on many of the rioters, they themselves, for the most part, did not actually join the mobs".

The ADL report continues, "those who actually threw bottles and bricks at policemen, smashed windows, and looted stores -- with the exception of some Negroes who were stirred to violence by their hatred of police and unions in general -- were for the most part that [redacted] called young 'punks' and Mayor Lindsay termed 'the tough young ones, without a stake in the past or much hope in the future, irresponsible and ready for violence -- the loose cannon of our day'. These are teen-agers and youths in their early 20's, many organized into groups, who have little or no interest in civil rights.

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"Other groups, which engaged in the rioting, were the 'con fighters', ex-convicts, and professional thieves. The first two groups had the opportunity to 'square old graders' with the police, while the thieves and looters found stores windows already smashed for them".

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Not Communist Influence In Racial Matters

12. Evidence of Escalation Among Negroes as a Result of Complaints of Police Brutality

On June 16, 1954, Michael J. Murphy, Police Commissioner of New York City, appeared at City Hall, New York City, before the Committee on City Affairs of the New York City Council to present arguments against the Weiss Bill, which proposed the formation of a Civilian Complaint Review Board outside the Police Department.

In his appearance before this committee, Commissioner Murphy stated his purpose was "to tear away the cloud of misconception" adopted by proponents of the Weiss Bill.

Commissioner Murphy pointed out that the experience of the present Civilian Review Board has shown that complaints against the NYPD, despite the ease of instituting such complaints, have continued to decline almost yearly. He cited that [redacted] of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has stated the volume of complaints of police brutality has decreased and that "a peculiar fact" is that a "considerable number of physical attacks against the police by the public have occurred".

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Commissioner Murphy also attributed the following recent statement to a Harlem attorney who in the past had made a comfortable living out of handling complaints of brutality against police. "For the past several years, complaints of brutality in Harlem have decreased to such that the Board, in effect, has got out of business".

During the period from January 1, 1954, through July 15, 1954, the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) received five complaints against the NYPD, all of which involved Negroes as victims. Of these five complaints, three alleged police brutality and the alleged illegal conduct by the NYPD.

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

During the same period in 1963, there were eleven complaints received against the NYCPD. Of these eleven, five involved these victims, one of them alleged police brutality.

It is to be noted that two of the five cases during 1964, mentioned above, involved students from African countries as victims. These two cases received extensive publicity in the New York press over a period of several days beginning on approximately June 28, 1964. The publicity included statements of denunciation of the NYCPD by United Nations representatives from these African countries.

The conclusion to be drawn from the above is that there was not an unusual number of complaints of police brutality prior to the July, 1964, rioting in New York City, and, in fact, in 1964, there was a definite decline in the number of such cases compared with 1963.

- 3 -

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Riots

III. Evidence of Plan or Pattern Behind the Riots

Investigators [redacted] and [redacted] previously mentioned, stated there is no evidence of any kind to the effect that there is or was any plan or pattern of any sort behind the riots occurring in the Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas of New York City. They are both of the opinion that irresponsible individuals in the Negro community, such as [redacted] previously mentioned, will point upon an incident when it arises and use it to stir up the Negroes who in turn commit acts of violence. Such an incident occurred with the Harlem shooting and these irresponsible leaders exploited it to the fullest extent, thereby igniting the rioting which followed in the Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas beginning on July 18, 1964, and continuing for several days thereafter.

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On September 2, 1964, [redacted] Negro attorney who is prominent in school integration cases, advised that, in his opinion, the cause of all racial violence has been teenage gangs of each neighborhood in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas which operate so tightly that boys of one neighborhood dare not seek employment in other neighborhoods for fear they may be subjected to physical violence by gangs in those particular neighborhoods and consider the individual neighborhood as their own private domain. [redacted] added that even though the number of gangs in Harlem has declined, the teenagers can to have financial funds, suggesting to [redacted] the existence of a gang organizing teenagers and furnishing them financial aid. [redacted] emphasized he had no facts to corroborate this opinion.

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[redacted] stated that as far as any pattern to the riots, he noted a similarity in the riots in the following areas: Rochester, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Harlem and Philadelphia. This similarity was based solely upon the following conditions prevailing in each of these areas: crowded tenement housing, housing problems, police

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

brutality of allegations thereof, and evaluation of charges by merchants in the Negro community. [redacted] emphasized that aside from the above views and opinions, he had no evidence of any organization behind the riots.

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Other confidential sources of the New York Office, who have furnished reliable information in the past and who are currently affording coverage of the racial situation in the New York area, advised they had no information that there was any plan or pattern behind the recent riots.

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

IV. Evidence of Outside Influence Behind the Riots

Informants [redacted] and [redacted] previously mentioned, advised there is absolutely no evidence of any parties outside the City of New York, either organization or individual, who had any influence or participation in the recent riots which occurred in New York City.

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[redacted] previously mentioned, advised that contrary to what has printed in some newspapers that the rioting was provoked by outside influences, the Negro communities are characteristically suspicious of strangers and would not respond to such people asking them to engage in riotous acts.

On August 18, 1964, [redacted] [redacted] Carson of Racial Equality (CORE), 33 Park Row, New York City, advised that there is no evidence of any outside influence behind the riots in New York City. [redacted] stated that the basic causes of unrest in the Negro communities are joblessness, tolerance, sub-standard housing and a persistent feeling of frustration by the Negro that there is not going to be any improvement in his situation. According to [redacted] when such conditions exist in a community, then a violent protest in the form of a riot can take place. [redacted] stated violence in the Negro communities is spontaneous with the basic underlying cause of an economic nature.

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On August 18, 1964, [redacted] a member of the Executive Board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 109 East 125th Street, New York City, advised that he considers unemployment and "adult delinquency" as being the two basic causes for unrest and strikes in the Negro community of New York City. He stated that the lack of a job makes the average Negro resentful, frustrated and nervous before his family and as a consequence he adopts an irresponsible attitude.

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

[redacted] stated "anti-delinquency" results in juvenile delinquency since the youth follows the actions of the adult and when the latter is irresponsible, the former will be likewise. He had no information of any outside influences causing violence or unrest in the Harlem area.

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Other confidential sources of the New York Office, who have furnished reliable information in the past and who are currently referring coverage of the racial situation in the New York area, advised they had no information that there was any plan or pattern behind the recent riots.

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

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APPENDIX

HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 23, 1954, the Harlem Defense Council (HDC) was formed by the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) in New York City as a front organization, with its main objective to get recruits for the PLM. As PLM is known to be a very militant-type organization, the leaders of PLM hope to use the HDC to recruit Negroes and others and gradually orient these people toward the aims and objectives of the PLM.

The source further stated that the HDC was also formed by the PLM to organize Negroes on a block-by-block basis in the Harlem area in New York City, with plans to furnish these people with arms to defend themselves against the police.

The source stated the above information was furnished to him by [redacted] of the PLM in New York City.

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- 13 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

1.

APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) and Minister of NOI Mosque #7, New York, who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in times of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

During an appearance over KYW - Television, Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1964, MALCOLM X stated that the MMI does not stand for integration, but for complete freedom, justice, and equality for Negroes. He stated that Islam was the religious philosophy of the MMI, while the political, economic and social philosophy was black nationalism.

On May 15, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York City, where they were established on March 16, 1964.

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1. APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam," (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

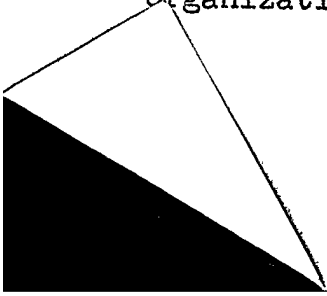
On May 8, 1964, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD'S organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD'S teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

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2.

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly
referred to as the Muslim
Cult of Islam, also known as
Muhammad's Temples of Islam

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

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1.

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, MOSQUE #7,
NEW YORK CITY

On May 5, 1964, a source advised that the Nation of Islam (NOI) affiliate in New York City is known as Mosque #7, also known as Temple #7, and is located at 102 West 116th Street, New York City. Mosque #7 is part of the NOI headed by 'ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. Mosque #7 has two branches; Mosque #7B at 105-03 Northern Boulevard, Queens, New York City, and Mosque #7C at 120 Madison Street, Brooklyn, New York. These branches are part of Mosque #7.

The date Mosque #7 originated in New York City is not known.

However, in connection with the origin of Mosque #7, it should be noted that in 1953 a second source advised that there was a Temple of the NOI (known to source then as the Muslim Cult of Islam) in New York City located at 135th Street and 7th Avenue, as far back as 1947.

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1.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor

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2.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9/9/64

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
 (ATTN: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR W.C. SULLIVAN)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re telephone call between Assistant Director W.C. SULLIVAN and SAC DONALD E. RONEY, 9/3/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum containing an analysis of the riots which occurred in the Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas of New York City, in July, 1964.

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Information attributed to NYCPD Inspectors [redacted] and [redacted] set forth in enclosed letterhead memorandum, was furnished to SA AUGUST J. NICKS.

The interview of [redacted] on 9/2/64, was conducted by SAS WILLIAM A. FLYNN, JR. and JAMES E. GORDON.

Information attributed to [redacted] set forth in enclosed memorandum, was obtained by SA [redacted]

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b7c

Information attributed to [redacted] set forth in enclosed memorandum, was obtained by SAS [redacted] and JAMES G. FITZGERALD.

- 3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 6) (RM)
- 1 - New York (157-892) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JDB:emd
(6)

Searched _____
 Serialized _____
 Indexed _____
 Filed _____

100-153735-56

[Handwritten signature]

NY 100-153735

The ADL report referred to in enclosed letterhead memorandum was made available on 9/3/64, to the Boston Office by [redacted] (protect identity), [redacted]

[redacted] who received it from [redacted] of the New York Office of [redacted]

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b7D

The confidential sources utilized in enclosed letterhead memorandum are identified as follows:

Sources

NY T-1
NY T-2
NY T-3
NY T-4
NY T-5

[redacted]

NY 559-S*
CG 5824-S*

b7D

Other confidential sources, mentioned in Sections III and IV of enclosed letterhead memorandum are:

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

The source utilized in the characterization of the HDC is [redacted]

b7D

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information furnished by [redacted] NY 559-S* and CG 5824-S*, disclosure of which could result in divulging their identities, thereby compromising their future effectiveness and having an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

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NY 100-153735

The statistics set forth under Section II of the enclosed letterhead memorandum with regard to the number of complaints against the NYCPD during the periods, January, 1964, to July, 1964, and January, 1963, to July, 1963, was obtained through a review of files in NYO concerned with civil rights.

9/9/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-36)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-1013)

SUBJECT: SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
IS SUP

Re: NY 100-1013, captioned "SWP".

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a SWP covering
street meeting held by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP)
in Harlem, 5/3/64.

First course utilized is [redacted] and the second
is NY 1117-3.

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Special Agents in surveillance corps:

[redacted]

JOHN L. STELSMAN

[redacted]

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Information re [redacted] has been disseminated
to his file.

- 1- Bureau (Info. G)
(1- 100-442229)
- 1- New York (100-97078) (44)
- ① New York (100-153735) (Info) (42)
- 1- New York (100-1013) (44)

GDG:cm
(8)

9

100-153735-56

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
42 SEP 9 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J.F. O'Connell

NY 100-4013

The IHI has been classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it contains data which could reasonably result in the identification of highly confidential sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness, which would have an adverse effect upon the national defense interest of the country.

File-Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

048-10-83475-1 GPO.

File 100 153735 Date _____
Class. Case No. Last Serial

Pending Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

57 Serial sent to Bureau, per 5/13/77
Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
BuFile 62-117194d

Section #23

Employee

RECHARGE

Date

To: _____ From: _____

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location

File-Serial Charge Out

FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

048-10-83475-1 GPO

File 100 153735 Date _____
Class Case No. Last Serial

Pending Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

58, 59 Serial sent to Bureau, per 5/3/77
Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
BuFile 62-117194d

Section #23

Employee

RECHARGE

Date _____

To _____ From _____

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

9/9/64

ACTING SAC WARREN MARCHESSAULT, DIVISION IV

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS;
IS-C

By memo dated 9/1/64, Supervisor [redacted] submitted a memorandum in which he pointed out that the above case, which has a code name of CIRM, is devoted exclusively to any type of "communist influence in racial matters, which includes the various shades of communist activity such as SWP, PIM, Cominfil cases, and various organizations such as CORE, SNCC, and so forth." Apparently, there has been a misunderstanding of these instructions. One of the key words in these instructions was "racial matters." The Bureau, by teletype dated 9/8/64, pointed out that a communication had been sent to the Bureau under the caption, "CIRM" which referred to a meeting in Harlem, but no mention was made in the teletype as to the purpose of the meeting, and, therefore, since nothing indicated that this involved racial matters, it should have been sent out under the "SWP, IS-SWP" title. Although the Bureau did not specifically state that the mere fact a meeting is held in Harlem does not cause it to be a racial matter, it certainly was implied that the locale of a meeting does not determine the purpose of the meeting. In the absence of the teletype stating the purpose of the meeting, then it can only be concluded that it was an SWP meeting and could not be classified as a racial matter.

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Therefore, you are requested to advise all of your Agents that they should be certain to specify the character of any meetings, demonstrations, etc., and if racial activity is not involved in the particular meeting or demonstration, then the communication should be entitled under the substantive file, such as the SWP, and not CIRM. It must be made clear that CIRM is limited to racial matters.

- ① - 100-151548 (#42)
- 1 - 100-151932 (#42)
- 1 - 100-4013 (SWP) (#44)
- 1 - Each Supervisor Division IV
- 1 - SAC D. E. RONEY
- 1 - 100-153735 (#42)

WM:MEW
(13)

- 1 - Supv. W. MARCHESSAULT

100-153735-60

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 9 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

11/16

SAC, NEW YORK (100-) (44)

9/9/64

SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON (47)

BRADFORD-STUYVESANT DEFENSE COUNCIL
IS-PLM

Identity of Source: [redacted]

b7D

Description of info:

Rally to be held by the
Bradford-Stuyvesant Defense
Council, 8/29/64.

Date received:

8/31/64

b7D

Original Located: [redacted]

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 - New York: [redacted] (Inv.) [redacted] (47)
- 1 - New York: (100-101930) [redacted] (47)
- 1 - New York: (157-892) (RACIAL MATTERS, NYD) (42)
- 1 - New York: (100-151548) (COMMUNIST RACIAL MATTERS) (42)
- 1 - New York: (100-128651) (44) [redacted]
- 1 - New York: (100-153820) (44) [redacted]

b7D

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b7C

ROJ:and
(6)

100-153735-61

SEARCHED.....
SERIALIZED.....
SEP 9 1964
FBI - NEW YORK

Sunday Aug. 30th 1964

Report of Rally to be held in Brooklyn at corner of Nostrand & Fulton called for 8:00 PM by the Bedford Stuyvesant Defence Council, 8/29/64.

[redacted] seen at corner of Nostrand & Fulton from 8:00 PM until 9:30 PM. No meeting called, many people milling about in area. There were also many policemen stationed in immediate area. Many of them were in civilian clothes and not in uniform. At about 9:05 PM several young Negro men began distributing a leaflet thru the people in the Area calling for a rally at the corner for 8:00 PM that same night.

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A copy of this leaflet is included in this letter.

At 11:00 PM [redacted] and his wife were seen to come back to the corner. At this time a demonstration and rally was taking place on the N.W. corner of Nostrand & Fulton st. There were about 75 people present plus many policemen. There were several speakers. One of the speakers was BILL EPTON from the PLM. There were no incidents of disorder and the rally broke up about 11:30 PM. There was no loudspeaker system and it was impossible to hear what was being said by the speakers. [redacted] and his wife was observed getting into their car and leaving the area.

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